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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Future Of Malaya

THAT essentially man of action, General Sir Gerald Templer, has again offered some trenchant views on the future of Malaya as a "multi-racial nation." But while his purpose is beyond reproach, the one question which, as the Manchester Guardian has pointed out, needs to be answered is how does the General stand in regard to the means with which to achieve that purpose? The salient fact in the Malayan situation is still the deep-seated uneasiness in the Malay racial community over the ultimate intentions of the vigorous, individualistic, and economically dominant Chinese of Malaya. The recently formed "alliance" between the United Malaya National Organisation and the Malayan Chinese Association has not altered the fundamental position. This "alliance" still has the appearance of being little more than a loose coalition to safeguard certain interests. Nor do the latest expressions of eagerness for "national independence" by the UMNO leaders indicate real Malay confidence that a permanent partnership between Chinese and Malays is being formed. There is only one way to remove the dangerous communal cleavage in Malaya and that is to solve the problem at its roots, which are the economic backwardness of the predominantly rural Malay community. What is needed is a concentrated assault on village ignorance, poverty, and illiteracy. In this lies the key to a genuine partnership between the communities in a future nation. But to make this possible two things are needed: adequate finance and qualified personnel.

IT is clear that the impression which can be made on all these problems is largely a function of the money and personnel which can be put into rural development and education. In India where an even greater state of rural backwardness exists this has been clearly realised. The new Village Community Development Projects there provide for every group of five villages involved to have its own development officer (the comparable figure envisaged for the Malayan Rural and Industrial Development Authority is about one development officer for every hundred villages). At present, under the pressure of falling rubber and tin prices, the Malayan Government is having to think in terms not of expanded effort in the field of rural development but of economies and a reduced pace of advance. Doubtless improved methods of tax collection and of attracting domestic savings for constructive investment will result in a more active and socially healthy use of such of the great wealth inside Malaya. But in the meantime the falling revenue is arresting plans for bringing about that social and political awakening in the Malayan countryside which alone can close the dangerous gap between Malays and Chinese. The situation is serious enough to call for hard thinking in Whitehall. Malaya is the one colonial territory of Britain already involved in the armed struggle to Asia. It is vital that its evolution towards nationhood shall be smooth and steady. It is — fortunately — a small country where reasonable expenditure can bring great returns.

BERIA MYSTERY

Soviet Secret Police Chief "Missing"

FAILS TO ATTEND BIG FUNCTION

London, July 1. Lavrenti P. Beria, who became the No. 2 man in the Kremlin hierarchy on Stalin's death, has become the subject of speculation since Moscow released on Sunday a list of 12 top men which did not contain his name.

Prime Minister Georgi M. Malenkov and 11 other Soviet leaders went to the Bolshoi theatre in Moscow on Friday night to see a new opera called The Decembrists, based on the uprising against Tsarist autocracy in St Petersburg in 1825.

The 11 names comprised all the full members of the Party Presidium except Beria, secret police chief and Interior Minister. They also included the names of two alternate (non-voting) Presidium members and of one Minister, V.A. Malyshev, who has not so far been named as a Presidium member.

The announcement of the visit appeared on the front pages of Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, and Izvestia, the Government newspaper. This was also put out by Tass, the official news agency.

No explanation of Beria's absence from the list was given.

Three Soviet Ambassadors Called Home

London, June 30. Russia's Ambassadors in the capitals of the Big Three Western Powers have been called home to Moscow, it was disclosed tonight.

Mr. Georgi Zarubin left New York by air, telling reporters he was going to see Mr. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

He said he did not know when he would return, but expected it would be soon. Mr. Jacob Malik, recently appointed Soviet Ambassador in London, left Britain by plane for Moscow, where he too is believed to be wanted for consultations. Mr. Alexei Pavlov, the Russian ambassador in Paris, paid a "farewell" visit to President Vincent Auriol today but was understood to be still in the French capital tonight. His Embassy refused any comment until tomorrow.

Wants Japan Rearmed

Washington, June 30. Senator Everett Dirksen (Republican, Illinois) proposed today that the United States should take action to permit Japan to rearm.

He also urged that France should give complete independence to Indo-China. Senator Dirksen was speaking during the Senate debate on the foreign aid authorization bill.

He said he based his suggestions on talks he had in Japan and Indo-China during a recent tour with Senator Warren Magnuson (Democrat, Washington). He also said Japan and many other countries now being assisted by the United States urgently required "machinery especially machine tools, Japan particularly needed fertilizers as well as new machinery. Senator Dirksen said he doubted that the Indo-China war would end until some hope of independence and freedom from "French colonialism" was assured the inhabitants. He said he had told President Eisenhower and Mr. John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, that independence for Indo-China must be an aim of the United States. With \$400,000,000 now earmarked for military aid in Indo-China he suggested that hope in eventual independence should be made a condition for this aid.

Had he been in Moscow and in good health it is regarded here as certain that he would have been with his colleagues for what was evidently a "state occasion."

The listing of high Soviet officials in a strict order of seniority follows a definite pattern and omission of names is never accidental. For instance, all members of Stalin's old Politburo (reorganised and renamed the Party Presidium last October) were automatically present at the May Day parades in Moscow. The failure of any one of them to attend would have been regarded as evidence that the person was either sick or out of favour. For a Politburo member to be "out of town" at the time of the May Day parade was almost unheard of.

London records show that the last time Beria was mentioned as appearing in public in Russia was May Day this year. In the reorganised and streamlined Party Presidium announced directly after Stalin's death, Malenkov became Prime Minister, there were 10 full members and four alternate (sometimes called "candidate") members.

OTHER NAMES MISSING The names of two of the four "alternates" appointed at that time were also missing from Sunday's list. One was Leonid G. Melnikov, who recently was fired from his position as party boss in the Ukraine (First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party).

The other absentee was M. D. Bagirov, a party official from Soviet Azerbaijan, about whom little has been heard of since March. Mr. Malyshev, the only non-member of the Presidium listed as present at the theatre, is a technical and industrial specialist. He was a Vice-Premier under Stalin and at present is Minister of the Transport and Heavy Engineering industry. At Stalin's funeral, three orations were delivered by Messrs Malenkov, Beria and Molotov. Mr. Beria and Mr. Molotov are both senior Vice-Premiers but the official list puts Mr. Beria number two and Mr. Molotov three.

Mr. Beria, who became chief of the Soviet secret police and of security as far back as 1939, was appointed Minister of Internal Affairs in the reorganised administration on Stalin's death.

URGENT VISIT TO NEHRU

New Delhi, June 30. The Kashmir Government is sending two Ministers on an urgent visit to Mr. Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, at a time of worsening relations between the two states, it was learned today. Reliable sources said Mr. Nehru wanted to know full details of how the Kashmir Government handled the affair of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Indian Opposition leader, who died after falling sick in Kashmir.

Russians Watch On Frontier



With the Russians keeping close armed watch on the East-West borders of Berlin, approach to the border becomes dangerous for those in the West, so this picture of a Soviet tank with its armed crew was taken by a long-focus camera.

Planning For The "Little Bermuda" Talks Proceeding

London, June 30. The British, United States and French Governments were in close consultation today planning for their Foreign Ministers' meeting in Washington in ten days' time.

The three-Power talks, an attempt to realign Western policy towards the Communist world, will be preceded and followed by separate meetings between Mr. John Foster Dulles, the American Secretary of State, and the Marquess of Salisbury, British Acting Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Dulles and M. Georges Bidault, the French Foreign Minister.

Arrangements for meetings to be held on July 10 were today discussed between Lord Salisbury and the French and American Ambassadors in London.

The "Little Bermuda" conference is being arranged at short notice because the ill-health of Sir Winston Churchill necessitated a postponement of the meeting he planned with President Eisenhower and M. Joseph Laniel, the French Prime Minister, in Britain's Bermuda Isles next week.

Main problems facing the three Foreign Ministers will be the situation in Korea, whether or not there is an armistice by the time they meet, and Europe in the light of Russia's peace overtures and the anti-Communist revolt in Eastern Germany. On the Korean situation, the Ministers will discuss their attitudes to the political conference that is to follow a truce between the United Nations and the Communists.

Mr. Dulles has indicated that he may raise other Far Eastern issues at the Korean conference, including the question of Indo-China, where French Union forces are still fighting Communist rebels.

Moscow's post-Stalin peace offensive has seriously affected public support for the Allies policy in Europe, especially their plans to rearm Western Germany. The uprisings in Russian-occupied Germany have been a source of encouragement to the West but the growing belief that the Soviet Union may soon propose a deal for German unity calls for a review of Western tactics.

Violent Criticism Of Mossadegh

Tehran, June 30. Ayatulla Kashani, Persian religious leader and speaker of the Majlis (lower house of Parliament), declared in a violently worded attack on the Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, that "such men should be hanged by the people if they continued to persist in their efforts."

He attacked Dr. Mossadegh for assuming "dictatorial powers and seeking to violate and murder Persia's constitution." In a statement issued on the eve of the Majlis session to elect a new Speaker, he declared "Such men are bound to be defeated by the people."

Kashani, a former Mossadegh supporter, has submitted himself for election as an opposition candidate. He said he accepted the post last year only to protect the constitution.

Impeachment Demand Unlikely To Succeed

Washington, June 30. Members of a House Judiciary Sub-Committee told Representative W. M. (Don) Wheeler, a Democrat, today that he had failed to make a case for impeaching Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

The Chairman, Mr. R. Graham, a Republican, told Mr. Wheeler, "You have not fully comprehended the depth of these charges in a legal sense which we lawyers know and understand."

Mr. Wheeler, 38, is a farmer and a former school teacher. Representatives Frances E. Walter, a Democrat, said that Mr. Wheeler's impeachment resolution furnished the Kremlin with a valuable propaganda weapon.

The terse comments of Sub-Committee members indicated that they would recommend that the full Judiciary Committee kill the resolution.

Mr. Wheeler was the only witness at a brief hearing on the resolution he had introduced immediately after Mr. Douglas stayed the executions of the atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Representative W. M. Wheeler (Democrat, Georgia) said today that he was wrong in linking the Supreme Court Justice William Douglas to a divorce case in his efforts to have Mr. Douglas impeached.

Mr. Wheeler, pressing his charges of "high crimes and misdemeanours" against Mr. Douglas, told a special Judiciary Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives he had included in his charges against Mr. Douglas the divorce case on the basis of a newspaper report.

"The implication carried in the newspaper story was false," Mr. Wheeler said, "the divorce proceedings in Portland, Oregon, did not involve Justice Douglas."

Yesterday Mr. Wheeler asked the House to examine records of a divorce case in Portland, Oregon, in connection with his charge against Mr. Douglas of "moral turpitude."

The Sub-Committee was conducting hearings on an impeachment resolution which Mr. Wheeler filed on June 17 after Mr. Douglas had stayed the execution of the convicted atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The Rosenbergs were executed on June 19.

Russians Ease Restrictions In E. Berlin

Berlin, July 1. Soviet military authorities today cancelled the curfew imposed in the mid-June riots in East Berlin but left other emergency measures in force.

East Berliners were told they could now move freely at any time in their own sector. The Soviet order did not mention traffic between East and West. But the East German authorities today started issuing one-day passes for West Germans to enter the Eastern sector of the capital to visit relations and friends or to buy food.

The way was still barred to occupation staff unless they had special passes, and trams, buses and overhead railway trains were halted at the East sector border.

In a new concession to the workers, East German authorities announced that meat will be supplied on all ration cards from today. Up to now, the customer has often had to accept fish or eggs instead of meat.

A shooting accident broke the complete quiet yesterday which has reigned for several days along the East-West sector border.

An East German policeman dropped his automatic pistol and it went off, hitting a woman and child who were standing on the border between the Russian and American sectors.

Police reports did not indicate whether they were seriously wounded.

West Germans wanting one-day trips to East Berlin formed long queues today at the three "gateways" from the British, French and American sectors.

CYCLISTS FIRED ON West Berlin police last night again reported shots at the Potsdamer Platz, where the Soviet, American and British sectors meet.

The East Berlin police had fired several times at two cyclists trying to take a short cut across the square which is East Berlin territory, they said. The cyclists ran on into East Berlin.

Three East German policemen gave chase, and some West Berliners said they returned later with a bicycle.

Herr Talt Ulbricht, East German Deputy Premier, was awarded the title of "hero of labour," ADN, the official East German news agency reported. It said the award was in recognition of his outstanding work for the "peace economy" of East Germany and for a "united, Democratic Germany."

The honour was bestowed upon Herr Ulbricht by President Wilhelm Pieck, and announced in a communique from the President's Chancellery.

MUCH UNREST Washington, June 30. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said today there is evidence of considerable unrest in the European satellites of Russia.

He said at a news conference that this unrest indicates the Soviets have over extended themselves and are unable to rule completely the millions of

SUNDAY EXPRESS

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TO-MORROW



TO-DAY

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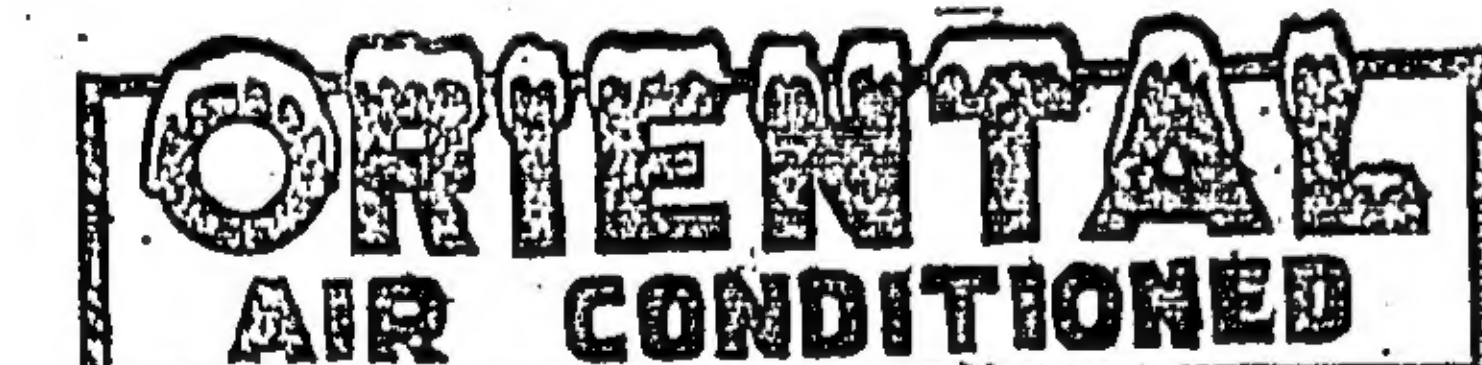
NEXT DAY DREAM

Chinese Picture
Dialogue in
Mandarin



TO-DAY

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BLOODHOUNDS OF BROADWAY

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Gasperi In Britain



The Italian Premier, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, after his narrow victory in the elections, visited England where he held talks with British officials and also received an honorary degree from Oxford University. Signor de Gasperi (center) is seen here on arrival at the airport with Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State (left) and Signor Manlio Brosio, the Italian Ambassador (right).—Express Photo.

Difficult Salvage Job Resumed In Norwegian Waters

Tromsø, June 30.

After an unprecedented hard winter — even for this Arctic region — which, at the beginning of June, had still left more than a metre of snow on the mountain slopes, and down to the water front, the winter storms have receded and one of the world's most peculiar salvage works has been resumed.

The salvage company Hoeveding Skipsopphugging A/S began by bringing to the surface four of the biggest guns from the former German battleship Tirpitz.

The guns, each weighing 150 tons, had been buried in six metres of mud on the bottom of Tromsø Fjord off the island of Kvaløya (Whale Island).

By using a German floating crane — the only one in Scandinavia capable of taking up to 200 tons — they were moved to a rock-bottomed part of the fjord where they will remain till it has been decided what to do with them.

The Tirpitz was sunk in the fjord on November 12, 1944, by British planes after an earlier attempt by two British midget submarines in the Alta Fjord, farther north, on September 22, 1943, had failed.

The huge battleship lay upside down off Kvaløya for three years, with its hull sticking 12 metres out of the water. It was marked as a separate island on Norwegian maps, and after the war became a big attraction for tourists who came to walk on the bottom of the former German man-of-war.

GREAT PROBLEM In 1947 the hull was bought by Hoeveding Skipsopphugging A/S and the work of salvage began early in 1948, with the assistance of German experts. Twelve of the 32 men now working on the hull are Germans.

And much of the equipment has been brought from Hamburg. So far 16,000 tons of steel have been broken up and sold to "Norwegian Iron works," to plants in the Ruhr district, and to the Swedish Bofors company.

Electric pumps, 60,000 metres of electric cable and other equipment have also been taken from the hull and sold.

The salvage company estimates that 40,000 tons of steel plates are still left, and they do not expect work to be concluded before 1951. Huge quantities of ammunition still left in the wreck have been a great problem, although only minor mishaps have so far occurred.—United Press.

Fantastic Feat By Motorist

Britain's new Mr Miles-Per-Gallon is 42-year-old Derek Buckler, of Reading, who in the recent national fuel economy contest at Cheltenham returned a 91.023 m.p.g. average in his 10 h.p. Ford-engined home-made car.

This fantastic performance was achieved at a 30 m.p.h. average speed over a 600-miles course.

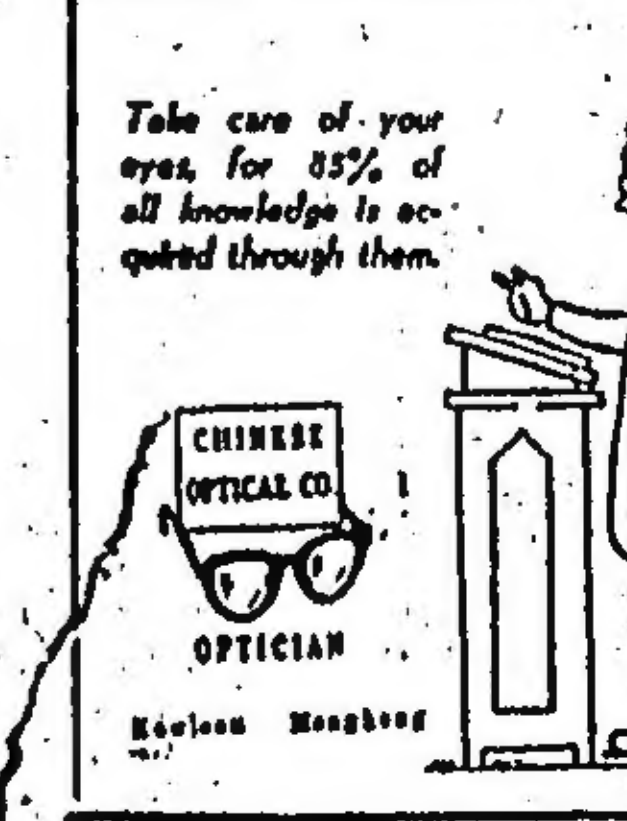
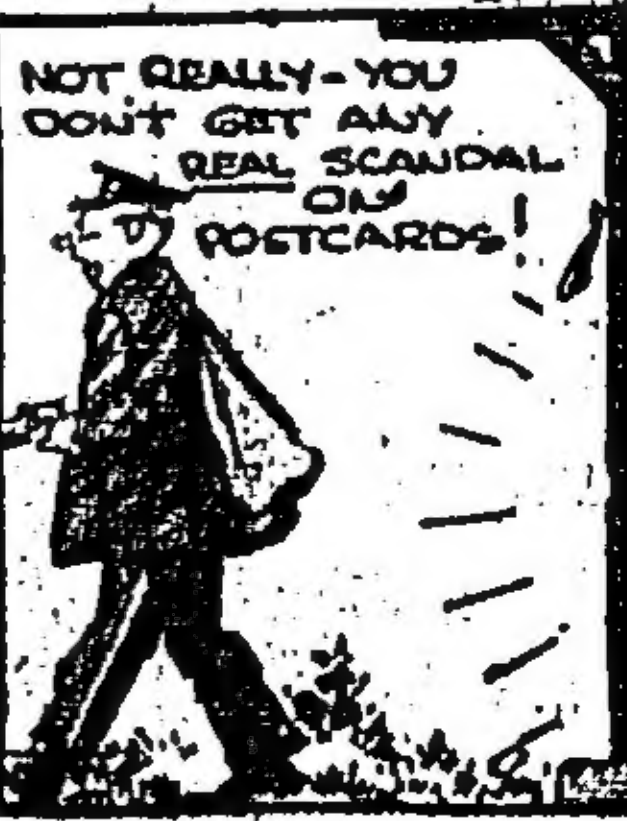
Mr Buckler merely took a broken down 10 h.p. Ford engine from an old van and tuned it for economy. He fitted a light alloy aluminium cylinder head, altered the gear ratio, but used the standard Ford carburettor and jets.

Mr Buckler considered that his success really lay in the use of a multi-tubular chassis of bridge-like construction, which with independent wheel suspension enabled him to get round the corners quickly with a minimum of braking and acceleration.

S'PORE BLOOD DONOR DRIVE Singapore, June 30. A drive to enroll 5,000 new blood donors, particularly Chinese and Indians, will begin next Saturday.

The medical officer in charge of the Singapore Blood Transfusion Service said that 400 Chinese patients receive blood transfusions monthly but only 140 donors are Chinese.—Reuter.

POP



To Hold Big Air Exercises This Month

Fontainebleau, July 1.

An imaginary theft of atomic secrets will start a fictitious war in Western Europe towards the end of July.

In a big Allied air force exercise called "Coronet" some of the 1,800 aircraft of nine countries taking part will fly up to 50 miles off the Communist borders of Eastern Europe.

Allied air forces, Central Europe announced today that the exercise will be held from July 23 to 31.

Participating will be the regular combined air forces of Britain, the United States, Belgium, Canada, France and the Netherlands along with contingents from Greece, Portugal and Italy.

Raiders forces will also be provided by Britain's Bomber, Fighter and Flying Training commands.

Objectives of the exercises are to test the Command's Second and Fourth Allied tactical air forces and the National Air Defence systems of the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Land forces will provide "realistic targets," officials here said, as well as training in the operation of air support procedures.

D-DAY

D-day for the imaginary war will be July 25. It will involve fictitious countries like "Westonia (Belgium, the Netherlands and the British Zone of Germany); "Fantasia" (the American and French zones of Germany and part of Eastern France); "Franconia" (the French air defence area); "Wessex" (called the "most powerful State" in Western Europe for the exercise, holding all the British-based raider forces); "Anglia" (a weak State in the British Isles with the Royal Air Force Fighter Command, Metropolitan and Southern sector headquarters and ground control stations in Britain).

The mock war starts when "Westonia" discovers uranium secrets from neighbouring "Fantasia" and obtains a copy of a blueprint for an atomic bomb.

"Relations have been strained for some time for economic reasons," a Fontainebleau official announcement explains, "and war begins with an assassination attempt on the pretext."

Both sides start air and ground operations on July 25. After some deployment and reconnaissance "Franconia" decides to remain neutral but she agrees with the belligerents to exchange air information on hostile aircraft.

AN ULTIMATUM

"Wessex" then sends an ultimatum stating that unless the "war" stops by midnight on July 25 she will destroy by air attack the war potential of both sides.

"Neither 'Westonia' nor 'Franconia' bother to reply and 'Wessex' joins the fray on July 27."

Since "Anglia" is a weak State she remains neutral and

Decision By Republicans

Washington, June 30.

Republican Senators met in private today and decided to support President Eisenhower's request for a one-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, which empowers him to lower tariffs in return for similar concessions by other countries.

They also adopted a resolution urging the President to call immediately for a Tariff Commission study of wool industry problems including foreign competition.

Senator Eugene Millikan, of Colorado, who was Chairman of this morning's private meeting, predicted approval without amendment of the Reciprocal Trade Bill.

He said wool growers blamed competition from Australia, New Zealand, Uruguay and other countries for the drop in price of United States wool.—Reuter.

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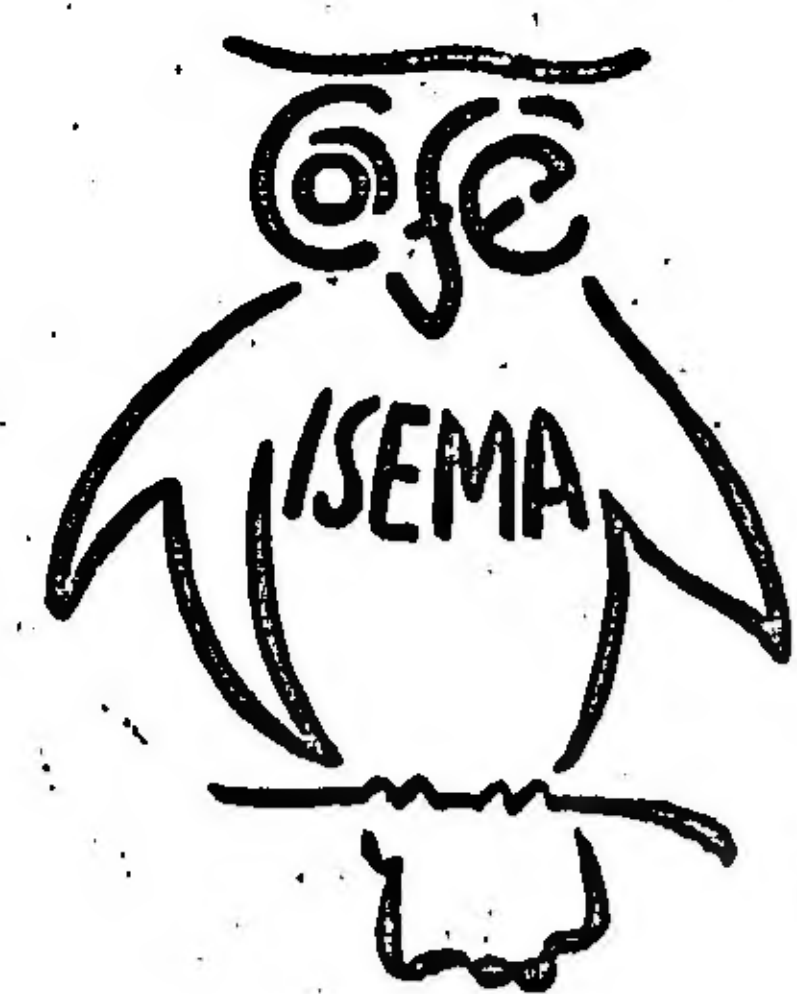
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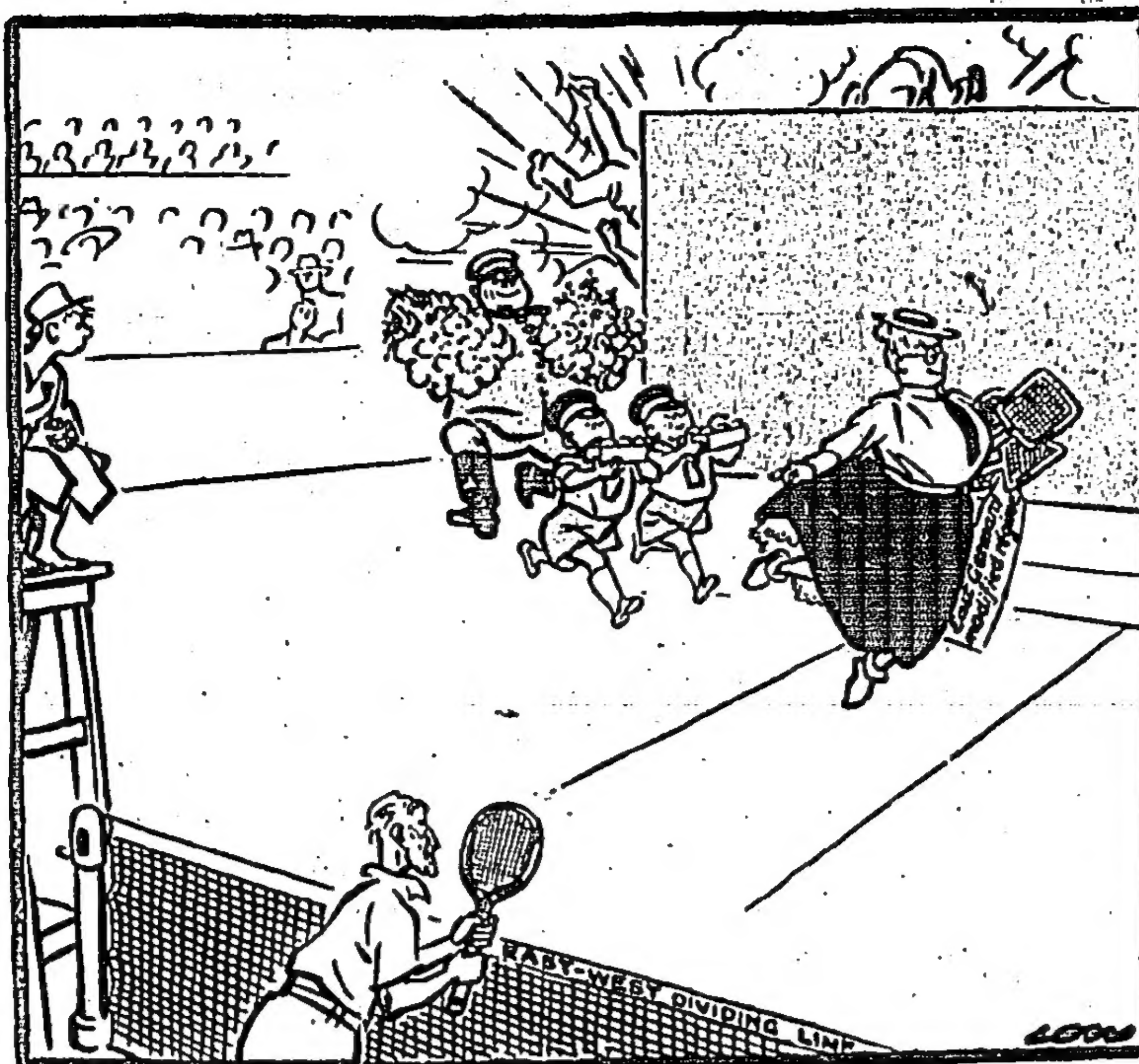
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Nathaniel Gubbins

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Woman Bites Doctor

NOW that one doggie (Alsatian Ricky) has given a blood transfusion to another doggie (Spaniel Kim) anything may happen in hospitals where one blood plasma has been occasionally confused with another.

Nurse, have you noticed anything strange about Mrs. Simmering since she had her blood transfusion? Well, she did growl at me when I gave her a blanket bath. And she bit me just now when I felt her pulse. Is that a dog barking in the ward? No, doctor, I think it's Mrs. Simmering. Nurse, where did you get the plasma?

From the usual cupboard, doctor. Did you notice if the bottle was labelled "Rover"? "Rover," doctor? Last week we had a little experiment with a dog called "Rover." I was just thinking that perhaps we have made a mistake with Mrs. Simmering. Is her nose hot or cold? I'm frightened to touch it, doctor.

Yes, of course. Perhaps we shall have to muzzle her. Meanwhile, give her nothing but water and dog biscuits. Bow-Wows are the best and most digestible, I believe. I believe they are, doctor. When she's muzzled try her nose. If it's hot send for... For you, doctor? No. For the vet.

The dramatic little number was brought to you by the courtesy of the main manufacturers of Bow-Wow Dog Biscuits. Don't forget, folks: Feed your dog the Bow-Wow way, and every dog will have his day.

Cold War Gets Hot

THE moment your Uncle Nat's Life Partner, the Plucky Little Woman, arrived at Portsmouth for the Spithead Review to be the guest of Captain Basil Jones, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., on board the minesweeper *Homola*, she made up her mind that a gay English smile from her to all men in foreign uniforms would cause international tensions, though I warned her that her motives might be mistaken.

Her gay English smile was first wasted on some solemn-faced Russian sailors who were catching up on their brass-polling in a launch from the cruiser *Sverdlov*. Only one of them looked up as she waved to them from King's Stairs, but at a snarl from the officer in charge he bent his back again to the polishing.

As the crew of the Spanish launch looked even more miserable than the Russians who offered them her gayest smile, but after staring incredulously at her for a moment they averted

ed their eyes and looked unhappily at their hands and feet. She then turned her attention to foreign naval officers waiting to embark. As most of them wore rather poor imitations of a British officer's naval uniform, neither of us could be sure if they were naval officers, commandants or one of those bus inspectors who speak several languages.

But they all got a gay smile. The older ones looked angry; the younger ones looked wildly round for their mothers. One Indian smiled nervously, uttered a guarded "Good morning," and walked a little faster down the steps.

This dramatic little number was brought to you by courtesy of Tootho, the toothpaste that makes every smile a clean smile. Don't forget, folks: Brush with Tootho twice a day, and smile awhile the cleaner way.

Gentlemen In Retirement

WELL, it's nice to have a day off from housework, old man, and see a bit of cricket, with tea in the pavilion. I think we both deserve it, old man. I suppose you left a cold lunch for the wife? Of course, old man. It doesn't do them any harm to pig it for once. You can fuss over them too much. What about some strawberries and cream? Don't be funny, old man. You know who's eaten the lot. Nobody could eat the lot, old man. You can do pretty well if you bring your wife, daughters, sons-in-law and grandchildren and get your knives under the table five minutes before the tea interval.

I thought he was so mad about cricket that he wouldn't miss a minute of it. He's a lot madder about strawberries and cream, old man. Look at him now, with his moustache almost in the last plateful. I only hope it knocks his stomach for six, that's all. You shouldn't joke about a man with a weak stomach. With his complaint he has to feed it at short intervals. That doesn't mean he has to have the best of everything at

short intervals, old man. And besides, what interest? His jaws have been working ever since the first ball was bowled.

Never mind, old man. Have another cucumber sandwich. No thanks, old man. What's that blazer he's wearing? I don't know, old man. One of the lesser schools, I suppose. Lesser schools is right. Perhaps he just likes the colours.

I happen to like the colours of Eton, old man. But I wouldn't wear them because I wasn't brought up at Eton. I suppose he'll be wearing an England cap next. He wouldn't dare, old man. An outsider who will bring his entire family to eat all the strawberries and cream in a cricket pavilion would do anything, old man.

And this delightful little peep into the English way of life was brought to you by courtesy of Peppo, the scientifically prepared stomach powder that puts pep into tired stomachs. Don't forget, folks! A little Peppo every night—Gives you a better appetite. Peppo, working as you dream, Works on strawberries AND the cream.

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



"You know, darling, I believe I should appreciate it even MORE if they left the lights on in the auditorium!"

HOLLYWOOD IN CLOSE-UP—No. 1

You can't get stars in a slot machine...



MONROE
For her, a type.



BRANDO
For them, no type.



BURTON
For them, no type.

A HOLLYWOOD script writer said to me just before I left to fly home: "You know, in this town 15 people have careers. The rest have publicity."

I knew what he meant. Actresses like Katharine Hepburn and Bette Davis have careers. The new stars who are announced with every picture exist in the publicity releases.

by DAVID LEWIN

There is a machine-made way with stars in Hollywood. You press a button in a studio and a star pops out.

That is the theory, anyway. But in the last five years it does not seem to have worked as successfully as in the past.

In that time three personalities who will have the knack of catching the imagination of an audience.

The other "stars" go through yet routines in the hope that if they are repeated often enough an impression will be created. Tony Curtis says how happy he is to be married to Janet Leigh. Janet Leigh says how wonderful it is being married to Tony Curtis.

Jane Powell says "Look, I'm singing in cabaret," and she adds the thinks she will get a divorce. Corinne Calvert wears shorts for still pictures and makes jokes about "Zsa Zsa Gabor."

The lesson, of course, is that today's stars can help good stories. But they cannot make bad ones better.

There are three names which do cause excitement today. Marlon Brando is one. Marilyn Monroe is another. Richard Burton is the third.

Only one—Miss Monroe—is a typical product. She does the expected—but she has allure.

Her studio provides her with an acting coach and a newly decorated dressing room.

She will appear at any function at which a star is required. She will say the right things at any interview.

He flies home

BUT how long will she last? Despite all the build-up and the current enthusiasm, not even a professional Hollywood "astrologer" is prepared to answer.

When it comes to the two men, Brando and Burton, the answer is easier: as long as they care to stay in Hollywood. But there is the rub. They have careers which they want to protect by serious acting.

Neither will say how long he is prepared to live the life of a Hollywood star, comfortable as it is.

Brando, who has surprised many by his fine performance as Mark Antony in "Julius Caesar," says frankly: "I came to Hollywood for the loot. The money is very attractive. But the best places to act and have a career are away from Hollywood."

All so odd?

THE two men avoid the machine. The studio machine likes stars to have imposing houses which reflect their standing. Brando lodges with friends in New York. Burton puts up at hotels which do not have the highest rating.

The studio machine likes its stars to be seen in the right restaurants. Brando and Burton prefer to disappear to the

least fashionable parts of the beach. The studio machine offers high financial awards to its stars. The Brando line on that is: "Monday is fine so long as you get it and it doesn't get you. The trouble in Hollywood is that people become trapped by it."

So Brando's money is turned over to a company, Marado Inc. (short for Marlon's Dough), which is run by the star's father, who invests it in a cattle ranch in Nebraska.

The behaviour of this couple may seem to be odd—but neither of them is depressed about his post or fearful of his future.

The people who are the happiest in Hollywood are the top-featured players who are not forced into machine-made stardom.

A girl like Gloria Grahame, for example, who won the Oscar this year for the best supporting performance in "The Bad and the Beautiful."

The machine misses Miss Grahame because the only title she seeks is "working actress." She says: "I spent a day in London recently when I was travelling back from a film in Europe. What did I do? I went along to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art to see if they would take me as a student."

"My mother was an English actress and she taught me that one had to learn one's craft."

Personality

I HEARD too little of that kind of talk during my tour. What I did hear from the Hollywood machine was that Gloria Grahame did not conform to a pattern. I was said with regret, but I felt like cheering.

For Gloria Grahame has the personality and the ability to last. So has Marlon Brando. So has Richard Burton.

Audiences will remember them vividly when they are still trying to puzzle out which of the blonde girls in the film was Jane Powell or whether the boy with the bare chest was really Rock Hudson.

Too much energy is spent on telling film youngsters how to do the tricks, without first insisting they learn their job all the way through.

Hollywood is the biggest entertainment machine in the world. It will stay that way if it remembers that talent is more enduring than tricks.

NEXT: The city behind walls

SCHOLAR INTO DIPLOMAT

LONDON. SIR OLIVER FRANKS, former professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow University, former Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, former Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, former British Ambassador in Washington, adds two jobs in two weeks to the numerous distinguished posts that he has held since the war.

This week his appointment has been announced as a member of the Government's Steel Holding and Realisation Agency. Last week he was made deputy chairman of Lloyds Bank on the understanding that he will succeed as chairman when the present holder, Lord Balfour of Bureigh, retires.

The past fourteen years have certainly seen a remarkable transformation in the career of someone who was once a relatively unknown Oxford philosophy tutor. For although Sir Oliver Franks's personality still remains largely unknown to the general public, he has occupied positions of great power, importance and responsibility.

PROFITABLE PRIZE

Moreover, the change has been accompanied by a substantial alteration in his material circumstances—although no one who knows Sir Oliver's ready responsiveness to the call of duty would suggest that financial motives have influenced him. A professor even today gets no more than £1,000 a year. But from his Steel Agency job alone Franks will get £1,000 a year. And as deputy chairman of Lloyds, Sir Oliver Franks will receive about £8,000 a year.

When and if he becomes chairman of the bank, his income will be at least £10,000. And there may be other profitable directorships, besides.

Four times in eight years Sir Oliver Franks, the former Oxford Don, has changed jobs. This week steel and banking bring him in £6,000 a year.

by ROBERT BLAKE

come will be at least £10,000. And there may be other profitable directorships, besides.

Sir Oliver Franks's political opinions—like his personality, have never been much in the public eye. But his friends say—and his career suggests—that his sympathies lie with the moderate Left. In 1948 it was Ernest Bevin who tempted him—if temptation were needed—from his academic seclusion to that most glittering and most profitable of all the prizes in the Diplomatic Service, the Washington Embassy with its salary of £4,000 a year and an expense allowance of £20,050.

It is scarcely conceivable that such an offer would have been made to someone outside the professional diplomatic world, unless his political views were known to be broadly in accord with those of the British Government—or at any rate with those of its Foreign Secretary.

Was Sir Oliver a success? Differing answers are given. His friends maintain that he got on excellently with the Democratic administrative chiefs, many of whom he had met in

his days at the Ministry of Supply. This may well be true. There is a vein of informative earnestness in Sir Oliver Franks's temperament, connected perhaps with his Non-conformist background (his father is a Congregational minister, his wife a Quaker), and this quality was no doubt an asset in Washington.

On the other hand it is very doubtful whether he made any impression at all upon the American public. It can, of course, be argued that this is not an ambassador's job. But if so why depart from the ordinary rule of appointing professional diplomats?

The justification for doing so is when, as in the case of Lord Lothian, something more is needed than the orthodox impeccability of a civil servant transmitting with conscientious accuracy the instructions of his government.

A PROTOTYPE

It may well be agreed that some such extra quality was needed in the British Ambassador during those critical years of 1948-52 in Anglo-American relations. But Sir Oliver Franks, despite his great talents, was not the man to supply it.

For, in the last resort, such an achievement would depend not only on ability, but on personality. And what after all is Sir Oliver Franks's personality?

One is tempted to apply the words of Lytton Strachey in his famous description of that great Egyptian Administrator, Sir Evelyn Baring. "In all he did he was cautious, measured, unimpeachably correct. His temperament, all in cold blues and indecisive greys, was eminently unromantic. He had a steely colourlessness and

a steely pliability and a steely strength. Frugal, urbane, conscientious, able and ambitious, Sir Oliver Franks might be the very prototype of the administrative class which governs the world today. It is characteristic of this class that they do not particularly mind what they are administering—as long as they are administering something.

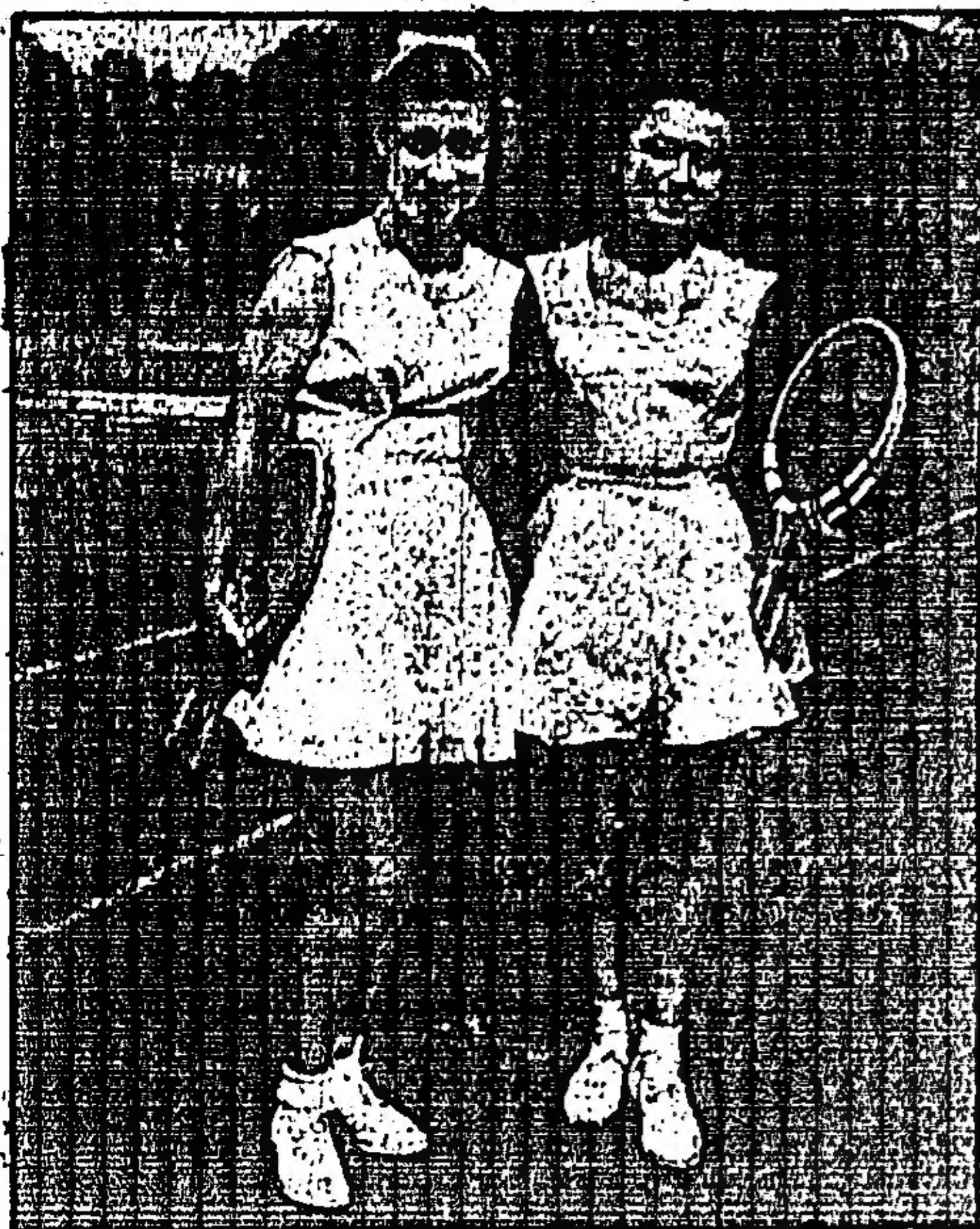
Hence the rapidly with which they move from post to post. Hence the fact that Sir Oliver Franks's name is invariably mentioned when even the most diverse posts become vacant—Editor of The Times, Director-General of the BBC, Secretary of NATO.

Although his appointment to the Government's Steel Agency is not especially surprising, his move into the City does represent a new and somewhat unexpected venture. Sir Oliver has had no experience of high finance (unless it is considered that his experience at Washington counts for this purpose, for the Embassy spends, approximately one million pounds annually). Nor do the directors of "Big Five" banks usually elect as their chairman persons whose sympathies tend, however slightly, to the Left.

ONE CERTAINTY

Perhaps Sir Oliver is moving to the Right. Or is Lloyds Bank reinsuring against a future Socialist victory by appointing someone who has been on such good terms with the former Socialist Government? Time alone will tell but one thing is safe to predict. Sir Oliver has changed his job four times in eight years. He is still under 60. Neither his membership of the Steel Agency nor his chairmanship of Lloyds Bank is likely to be the last or the most important post that he will hold.

TENNIS FASHIONS



Seen on the court at Beckenham, the day before the start of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships, is Maureen Connolly, the Champion, and Senora Maria Weiss. Maureen Connolly's outfit is of white nylon with a blue spotted stardust finish and Senora Weiss wears an outfit of white organdie, the skirt and neckline trimmed with white flowers.—Express Photo.

ON THE RECORD

The Wisden's Of Athletics

With yesterday's post arrived the third Annual of the Association of Track and Field Statisticians. This year it is published by World Sports at 7/6 and is known as the International Athletics Annual.

One can hardly begin to realise how high the general world standard in athletics is and at what a rapid tempo it is rising until one looks through this 210-page review.

In the Chairman's foreword, Mr Harold Abrahams, Olympic Champion in the 100 Metres Dash in 1924, mentions the fact that he started collecting athletic statistics in 1928—25 years ago—when the world record in the Discus Throw stood at 150 feet 1 1/2 inches.

The Annual lists the names of 58 discus throwers last year who threw further than 40 metres—157 feet 5 1/2 inches. Two men threw further than 100 feet, 10 others threw further than 170 feet and 46 in all were over 100 feet.

It is a startling thought that 70 men beat 210 feet in the Javelin Throw last year. When the spectators at Sookkumpoo saw Neville Hughes throw over 100 feet in April they let out a long drawn "Wah!" for, indeed, it looked a tremendous distance.

Sixty-three men last year cleared 13 feet 0 1/4 inches in the Pole Vault and 39 went over 9 feet 6 inches in the High Jump. Forty-three men cleared 24 feet in the Long Jump and 17 women cleared 10 feet in the same event.

Going purely on statistics, it appears that Jennifer Hart is head and shoulders above every other athlete in Hongkong with her High Jump of 4 feet 11 1/2 inches. Twenty-eight women went over 5 feet 1 1/2 inches in this event last year and it is safe to assume that Jennifer is in the world's first 50.

Stephen Xavier hardly makes the first 100 with his 100 Metres in 10.8 seconds as 45 men are listed who run the distance last year in 10.6 seconds or better.

Some marks by Asian athletes last year that have escaped our attention are listed. Fastest man in Asia in 1952 was Jemadar Aslam of Pakistan in 10.5 seconds. He was followed by Levy Pinto (India), Abdul Aziz and Mohammed Sharif Butt (both Pakistan), Tomio Hosoda (Japan), Muzaffer Sevil (Turkey) and David Tabak (Israel) at 10.6 seconds.

So we must assume that Stephen Xavier will have plenty of competition at the Asian Games next year. Pallyun Um (Korea), Abdul Aziz (Pakistan) and Levy Pinto (India) head the 300 Metres Asian list in 21.6 seconds.

Hongkong's records are not included in the Annual as the Association's Recorder did not think they were of any interest to anyone outside the Colony. However, our records beat Iran's—which are listed—in 10 of 17 events with one tie. Ranjiz of Iran holds his national record in the Long Jump at 23 feet 0 3/4 inch, which is the exact distance of the best jump ever recorded by a Hongkong athlete, Yu Kai-yan, in 1938.

It is disheartening to note that there has been no Egyptian record at

least in the men's section) that we have beaten in Hongkong: Luxembourg we beat only in the High Jump, Venezuela only in the Shot Put and Saarland in three events—100 Metres, Shot Put and Javelin Throw. We are also better than Puerto Rico in the 5,000 and 10,000 Metres, but that's about the total score for Hongkong against the records of the 43 countries listed.

For a good collection of tongue twisters one can only look over the list of Europeans who cleared 6 feet 2 3/4 inches in the High Jump last year—Ignace Heinrich, Pékka Halme, Zoltan Leu, Lewandowski, Werner Bah, Stojan Slavkov, Aarno Majamaa, Martti Lipasti, Kalervo Uusimäki, A. Shkolyarov, Jacques Delienne, Viktor Portnov, O. Mamonov, Walter Meier, Kauno Honkonen, Richard Karm, Lars Ernström, Istvan Hagya, Andur Szabo, Heino Aapil, L. Putviki, Slig Frendlin, Carlo Marchisio, Vlado Marjanovic, Frank Myhre and Vladimir Sitkin.

The European cities which saw these jumps were Tours, Helsinki, Warsaw, Hamburg, Sofia, Tampere, Leiningrad, Brussels, Jena, Göttingen, Tula, Boryang, Turin, B. e. l. g. a. d. e. Bergen, and Dnyepropetrovsk.

Iranian record-holders include Nourodin Asur, Esmail Shohdishi, Ali B. a. g. h. a. n. a. s. h. i. and Manouchehr Charazoglu—that's about enough torture for our proof-readers.

Oldest record in the book stands to the credit of Thomas Connell who at Dublin in 1887 set an Irish national record of 10 minutes 41.4 seconds for the Four Miles. An Ulsterman, Steve McCooke, came near to breaking that in 1949, but he was caught in 1944.4 precisely and so only shares the record.

Ireland is the only country that has two records surviving from the 1880s. In 1888, Daniel Shanahan was credited with 50 feet 0 1/2 inch in the Hop, Step and Jump. An angry little footnote by the ATFS states that "Shanahan actually did two hops and a jump, but his record is officially recognised as the Hop, Step and Jump record. Eamon Fitzgerald did 48' 2" (14.68 metres) in Dublin on 10.6.32 and this is the best Hop, Step and Jump ever done in Ireland."

One must give credit where it is due. Only a very thorough body of statisticians historians would look back 65 years and discover that a hop was thrown in instead of a step.

Many more interesting facts can be gleaned from the World Sports International Athletics Annual 1953 and the publication is, indeed, the Wisden's of Athletics.

Messrs. Roberto L. Quercetani, Fulvio Reggi, H. Broman, N. D. McWhirter, D. H. Potts and H. Vogel and their associates have done a magnificent job of figure-collecting.

One may sometimes wonder what these gentlemen do besides collecting athletic statistics. One, we know, is a nuclear physicist and another is a lecturer in Philosophy.

—RECORDED

Keep Training, Turpin, And You'll Bounce That Bobo With Your Left

Says DESMOND HACKETT

New York.

Sid Flaherty was up and saying the other day that he plans to have the Randolph Turpin-Bobo Olson world, middleweight fight in San Francisco.

And when Flaherty, who happens to be Bobo's manager, says his piece one and all listen with respect and not solely on account of the Flaherty bulk going up to 6 ft. 2 ins. and expanding to 16 stones.

This Flaherty is a rarity among light managers; he does not suffer from a rush of words to the mouth, and his wardrobe is as quiet as his voice.

He speaks softly, briefly, and, having said his piece, is as hard to shift as a Missouri mule, which is rated more ornery than most.

This stubborn streak cost him many dollars back in 1945 when he sent the Bobo home rather than let him fight older and more experienced fighters.

Flaherty has three-quarters of a million good reasons—and

every one a dollar—for getting the fight to San Francisco.

He figures this golden gate would be boosted into the three-quarter million dollar bracket by drawing an 80,000 crowd of cash customers, which is 50,000 more paid clients than New York could hope to draw.

Olson is the pin-up punch boy of the Pacific coast, where big fights are such a rarity that the fans will even leave their television sets to see the genuine article.

The only way to prise a New York light fan out of his TV seat is to use a brisk charge of dynamite.

NO MAGNETISM

Add to this that the New Yorker does not wish to have any part of a fight which does not take in one of the locals. Even that brave boy Paddy Young, of New York City itself, could not magnify more than six thousand observers down to Madison Square Garden when he fought Olson.

And so many of these thousands were free ticket holders that the promoters wore black ties.

I still insist that Randolph Turpin is World Champ No. 1 as well as world middle-weight champ for not attending this Olson-Young fight.

But for the intelligence of the reluctant Randolph let me tell him that this Olson man will be much tougher proposition than that friendly Frenchman Charles Humez.

Olson is a perpetual puncher, incredibly fit, and just about indestructible. In a fight that went at fly-weight pace, and had the shirt-sleeved audience howling with excitement, Olson never once gave the impression that he was being hurt.

PERSISTENT

And there was Paddy Young flailing him with every punch in the book, and a few extra punches he thought up himself.

But dead-pan Olson just kept going in with the persistence of a brush salesman until he was the winner on points—referee, and judges gave him 12 of the 15 rounds.

My view is that for all his aggressive action there is no lethal quality in the Olson gloves. He finally cut Young about his sorely-tormented face, but this was due to wear rather than to skill.

A—sensibly trained—Turpin should keep his title comfortably if he follows the fight plan that armchairer his way to the world title against Humez.

Olson has one method of attack—head down and an incredibly speedy system of hooking that leaves him open to a solid left hand. As Turpin has about the best left hand in the middle-weight business he should be able to pick off the Olson hurricane attacks.

But, Randolph Turpin, you will have to be in peak trim to match the Olson of this bounding, bounding Bobo.

Olson's trainer, Fred Blanchi, who shares the stable reluctance to waste words, admitted to me: "Turpin should be able to punch his way into keeping his title."

And then the slight fight camp moved briskly off to San Francisco where big Sid Flaherty runs what is picturesquely termed his "Bruiser Factory."

While Flaherty sits back and waits for America to sort out place and time for the Olson-Turpin title decider he is thinking over an offer to make an exhibition tour in England next month. My guess is that Olson and Co. will be seen around our cities.

Away from the fight business Flaherty sits in a tiny office that must be a shade light at the elbows and quietly meditates on the day when he will sit the neck and settle down on his horse ranch.

Right now Flaherty is top of my class for home sense.

—(London Express Service)

THE SECOND TEST

Heroic Fifth Wicket Stand Enables England To Force A Draw

London, June 30.

An heroic fifth wicket stand of 163 in four hours and 10 minutes by Willie Watson and Trevor Bailey enabled England to force a draw from an apparently hopeless position in the second Test against Australia at Lord's today.

The game finished on a dramatic note for England lost three wickets in the last 40 minutes. But only four balls remained to be played when John Wardle went in at seventh wicket down and England gained the draw which had seemed so unlikely in the morning.

At the close they were 282 for seven—60 runs behind Australia. Australia scored 340 and 368 and England made 372 in their first innings. Watson scored 109, his first Test century, in five hours and 45 minutes, hitting 10 fours. Bailey made 71, including seven fours.

MORE IMPORTANT

But more important than the scores they made was the time they stayed at the wicket. For over four hours they defied an Australian attack seeking the kill, which seemed so certain at the resumption today.

They played six bowlers, including the menacing attack of Ray Lindwall and Keith Miller with the new ball.

Watson scored most of his fours on the off side and apart from an occasional break from Ring, he was never worried. Eventually Ring got him caught in the slips. Ten minutes later Bailey was out to the same bowler caught at short third man.

Earlier Denis Compton, playing some excellent strokes, had made 33 and helped Watson put on 61 for the fourth wicket. When he went, the outlook was black for England, but Watson and Bailey were not deterred by the long odds against forcing a draw.

Late in the day with the sixth wicket falling for 240, the possibility of defeat loomed again. But Brown started hitting from the moment he arrived at the crease while at the other end Evans survived with the aid of some acrobatics in regaining his composure after failing to connect with attempted big hits.

The failure of Australia to win the match was a reflection on the spin bowlers. The dusty worn pitch was very responsive to spin but the bowlers were unable to exploit it to the full.

REFLECTED

The apparent certainty of an England defeat at the start of the day was reflected in the attendance. Instead of the capacity crowd of over 30,000 on each of the first four days, only 14,000 watched the play today.

There was little change in the character of the cricket after tea. Bailey at first showed a keen desire to take every run possible but Watson was in no mood for adventure or risks.

Bailey reached 52 in three hours and 40 minutes with seven fours. In the next over Watson completed his first century in Test cricket by sweeping Ring to long leg where Brown just failed to make a catch. He had then batted five hours and 25 minutes. With 65 minutes left England were 212 for four, still 130 behind.

Twenty minutes later, without adding to his score, Watson was out, caught at slip off Ring. He had hit 10 fours in his great innings, and with Bailey had put on 163 for the fifth wicket.

When Brown went in 40 minutes remained for play, with England's total 230 for five. Ten minutes later Bailey lifted a catch to short third man, making it six men out for 246. When Evans joined Brown, there was half an hour left.

Brown was out three minutes from time after scoring 28. Only four balls remained in Brown's over, the last of the day, and Wardle survived these for the match to be drawn.

England 282 for seven finished 60 runs behind Australia's total.

RECORD GATE RECEIPTS

More money was taken at the second Test between England and Australia which finished at Lord's today than at any previous cricket match in the world.

Total receipts for the five days were £57,716. The previous best in England was £43,030 for the corresponding game at Lord's in 1946.

Attendance was 137,915 compared with the record of 158,000 for a Test in England at Leeds in 1948.—Reuter.

FINAL SCORES

Australia, 1st innings	340
England, 1st innings	272
Australia, 2nd innings	368
England, 2nd innings	372

Bowling Analysis	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	19	3	22	1
Miller	22	10	22	1
Ring	20	5	64	1
Davidson	17	8	17	0
Bennett	17	8	21	0
Evans	14	5	13	0
Wardle	11	0	0	0
Extras	10	0	0	0
Total (for 7 wickets)	221			

HUTTON TO LEAD

London, June 30. Len Hutton, who has led England in the first two Tests against Australia this season, has been appointed captain of the side for the third Test starting at Manchester on July 4.

The England team will be chosen on Sunday.—Reuter.

'BOILING OVER'

Melbourne, June 29. Australia's cricketers are "boiling over" about the story of excessive drinking and wild parties, said the Melbourne Herald's cricket writer, P. J. Millard, writing from London.

He describes the report as "an undeserved slur" and said Hassett's 1953 team is as well behaved as any of the nine teams with which he had toured, "even allowing for the firm discipline and 2230 curfew imposed on South Africa's young team in Australia last summer."

He said the social side of the tour was essential but it must not be overdone. "It is not overdone on this tour," added Millard. "I dub as a poor show Australia's display under the captain Miller at West Sheffield before a critical Yorkshire crowd who know their cricket. I feel this tarnished Australia's cricket prestige in Yorkshire."

In Adelaide, the Australian Board of Cricket Control Secretary, Mr William Henry James, denied an Adelaide newspaper report that the Board would call for a report on the team's conduct from the team's manager, Mr George Davies. He said there had been no discussion among Board members.—Reuter.



Aussies made Alec 'bowl his boiler out'

When Alec reached home after his first trip to Australia with Walter Hammond's side of 1946-7 he was a tired man. Perhaps he had not then learned to conserve his energies—to bowl within his capabilities.

Perhaps it may have been something to do with our severe post-war rationing. Whatever the reason, Alec—to borrow a phrase from that colourful Australian fast bowler Ernie McCormick—had "bowed his boiler out."

His performances in 1947 suffered. He played only in the first and second Tests against Alan Melville's South Africans, and when he was invited by the MCC to tour the West Indies in the winter of 1947-8 he reluctantly declined.

He felt that after a tour of Australia and an arduous English summer, in which he bowled 1,200 overs, he could not do justice to the England side or himself.

So, while G. O. Allen's side were meeting Frankie Worrell and Everton Weekes for the first time, Alec and I took a job in a nursery garden.

We spent five months clearing virgin ground of scrub, shrubs, and trees in order to get really fit and hard for the coming of Don Bradman's all-conquering 1948 team.

DRUBBING

Both Alec and myself think it necessary for all cricketers to take their pre-season training very seriously so as to ensure freedom from pulled muscles during the early part of the season.

Bradman and his Australians duly arrived and again they gave us a pretty good drubbing.

But Alec had learned a lot in Australia. Though we took a thorough beating at Nottingham he again had the immense satisfaction of claiming the "Don's" wicket for a "duck"—caught Hutton at short fine leg.

And in the second Test at Lord's he was lucky enough to

DOUBLE

I managed to travel in the same ship—the Union Castle liner Durham Castle—I was making the journey for business reasons, and Alec and I had a bit of fun at the start of the voyage.

A certain lady, having her third all-day session at the bar, was confronted suddenly by both the Bedders.

She looked up, gave a terrified shriek, dashed away, and locked herself in her cabin. It took some time to explain to the poor soul that there actually were two Bedders on board, and even the most sober-minded people had difficulty in distinguishing one from the other.

On that South African trip Alec's most vivid memory is

Why the demon bowler of the Oval took job in a nursery garden—In No. 4 of MY TWIN BROTHER ALEC by ERIC BEDDER

the finish of that dramatic first Test at Durban. Alec was batting when Cliff Gladwin, England's number 10, came to the wicket. Twelve runs were needed for victory, there was just five minutes left in which to get them.

DESPERATE

With the last over England needed 8 to win. A leg-by was run off the first ball. Cliff scooped a 4-4 to deep mid-wicket off the next.

Only 32 wanted and six balls to come (they were 8-ball overs). Cliff scraped another leg-by; Alec managed the single. The scores were level with two balls to come.

Alec walked down the wicket and told Cliff that whatever happened he was going to run immediately Lindsay Trickett bowled the seventh ball at the over as he had noticed that the South African wicketkeeper, Billy Wade, was standing well back.

Cliff missed the ball and Alec started to run. But Gladwin in his excitement had forgotten Alec's instructions, and Alec had to scamper back to his own crease.

The last ball hit Cliff on the thigh and dropped in front of him. Alec followed. "Come on!" and both ran like men possessed.

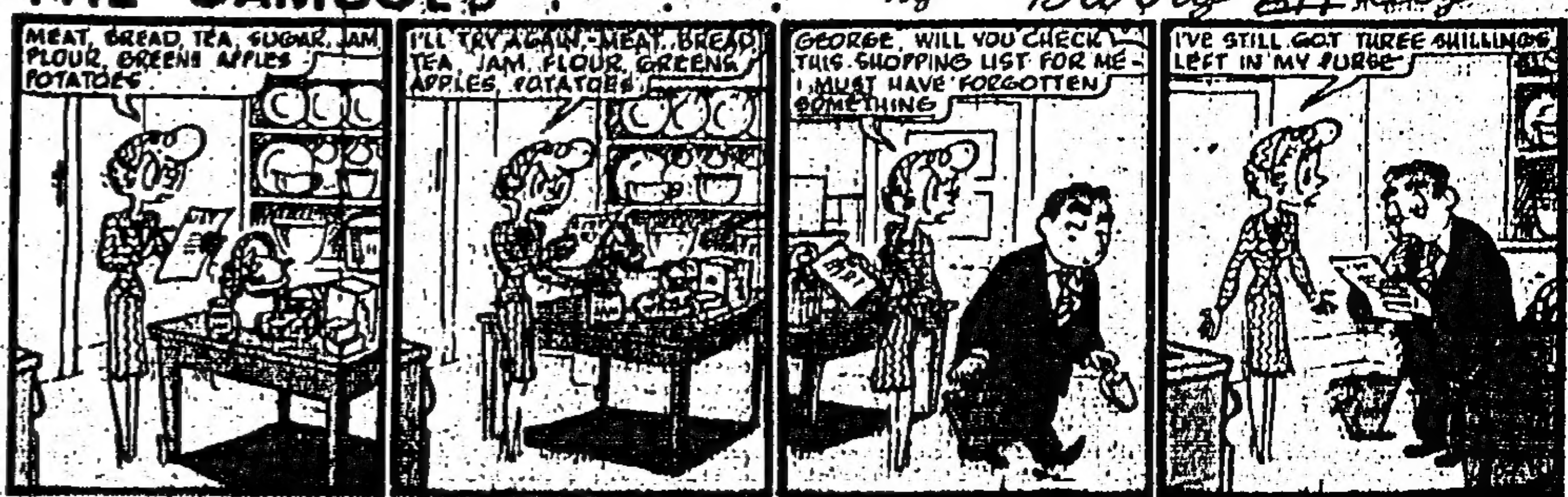
As history records they both got home and the Test was won off the very last ball bowled.

NEXT: When Alec was left out

—(London Express Service)

THE GAMBOLE

by Barry Appleby



Blazin' Ben—Some Call Him The Greatest Golfer Of All Time

By EVELYN IRONS

New York.
"One of the greatest golfers of all time, if not the greatest."
That is what they are calling Ben Hogan now that he has climaxed a fantastic series of victories by winning the U.S. Open for the fourth time with a total of 283 for the 72 holes.

Americans are not waiting to see whether he adds the British Open crown. They just quote someone who said, "The British Open is one you never won," and Ben's answer, "It's one I never played in."

Even the long controversy about whether Hogan is better than Bobby Jones, who also won the U.S. Open four times, seems settled now. Gene Sarazen picks Hogan, and no dissident voice is raised.

Well, we'll see what happens at Carnoustie on the tough little Teton (104, 5 ft. 8 in.) with the flashing white cap and mahogany-tanned face, who plans each stroke like a calculating machine and plays it with the precision of an automaton.

BEN WON

They call him "Little Ben Water." But another of his nicknames is "Blazin' Ben." Beneath his almost taciturn silence he is as temperamental as a tennis star.

Bobby Jones won his first Open championship at 21, and retired at 28. Hogan is trying to win the British Open for the first time at 40, and he was 35 when he won his first U.S. Open.

Nothing has ever come easily to him. Son of Irish-American Chester Hogan, blacksmith of Dublin, Texas, he heard when he was twelve that caddies earned 65 cents a round at a country club near Fort Worth.

When he went to ask for a job, the other boys rolled him down a rock-strewn hill in a barrel, beat him with sticks, and then challenged him to fight the toughest of the crew. Ben won the fight and got the job.

At 15 he was playing golf, but not very well. He was a natural left-hander. That made just another difficulty for him to overcome, for he had to play with right-handed clubs. He got to be good only through slavish practice.

At 19 he became a professional. Still, he had to fight every inch of the way. Twice he tried to make the round of the tournaments and twice he failed, returning without a cent of his savings. For four years he went on practising doggedly, tried again—and won a few times. But it was another three years before he made the big grade.

GIVE UP? NO!

He might have given up the struggle for an easier life as a workday Texas golf pro. If it had not been for Valerie, the attractive, dark-haired girl who is coming to Britain with him.

He married her in 1937, when he was 24 and she was a bit younger. There was a day at San Francisco when he had just enough money left to pay his caddie. A car thief stole the tyres from his dilapidated car. Ben was ready to give it all up at that point. But Valerie persuaded him to try just one more tournament. He did—and won.

By 1948, the year he won the United States Open for the first time, his gross income was more than \$32,000. He was playing exhibition games for a £130 fee (£250 on Sundays); he had royalties from golf accessories carrying his name and from his book on golf, which is still a top-seller.

At last it seemed, everything was going his way. Then on a misty road in February 1949 his Cadillac and a long-distance coach crashed head-on. Hogan flung himself across his wife to shield her from the impact.

For 58 days he lay in a Texas hospital with a broken collarbone, a broken rib and a crushed pelvis. To prevent a blood clot from killing him, his doctors permanently tied off the large veins in his legs. He thought he would never play again. When he was able to totter a few steps, the pain in his legs was agonising.

TO THE TOP

Valerie helped and encouraged him through these months until at last, nearly a year after the accident, with his legs supported by elastic stockings, he was back in tournament golf, tying with Sam Snead (the last American to win the British championship) in the Los Angeles open.

Snead won the play-off, but the following June, still in agony with leg cramps, Hogan won back the U.S. championship by elastic stockings. He was back at the top, and playing better and even more mechanically accurate golf than ever.

When I asked him if he was still in pain from his legs, he said: "I don't like to talk about that." Finally he admitted: "Well, I am—occasionally." He had another triumph of perseverance two years ago. He made his tenth try at the great Masters' tourney on the National Course at Augusta (the place where President Eisenhower

takes his golfing vacations) and won it with a 72-hole score of 280, playing a steady, imperturbable game. This year he again won the Masters with a record score of 274. He has won every major golf tournament in America.

Says Huzar: "I'm not a millionaire. We're not all millionaires in Texas." But he is doing nicely.

HOTEL HOME

He and Valerie still have their home at Fort Worth—in the new \$750,000 ranch-type Western Hills Hotel, in which Ben has a large interest.

It is estimated that he has more than \$3,000 a year for ten years in compensation for his injuries in the accident. He has a share in two oil wells.

Last winter he ran a smart, new country club at Palm Springs, California. He has more and more royalties, including those from a cigarette firm for advertising. And his fee for an afternoon's exhibition play now runs to around \$750.

The price of all that is eternal austerity. Hogan never relaxes, never plays golf for fun. Golf is his business. Spectators will find him as dour as any native Scot. He hardly ever speaks to his caddie. In America he is followed by crowds that might well put a less concentrated player off his game. But two noises upset him. One is the click of camera shutters; the other is the jangling of change in a spectator's pocket.

One wonders how Carnoustie will cope with the crowd of golfers who are not cooked the way he likes them. And he insists on having his scrambled eggs mixed with cream. Plain milk won't do.

—(London Express Service)

MEET THE BOSS

GET OUT IN THE DEEP AND CHASE 'EM TILL YOU DROP!



WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SELECTION BOARD RACING UNDER HIM AT THE TOP OF THE HILL, THE BOSS HAS THE JOB EVERY YOUNGSTER DREAMS ABOUT—HAVING THE BOSS WORK FOR YOU.

Highlights From Lord's Tests

Len Hutton is England's 13th captain against Australia in Tests at Lord's. Lindsay Hassett is the 13th player to lead Australia at cricket's H.Q.

With Hutton, Willie Watson, and Johnny Wardle all playing, the total of Yorkshiremen's appearances against Australia reaches 301. Next best: Surrey's 245.

Since the first Lord's Test in 1884, England and Australia have won six each, drawn five. England have won only one (1934) in last 11. Highlights:—

1880: Arthur Shrewsbury's 164 on bad wicket ensured England's victory. Johnny Briggs took 11 for 64.

1880: Tom Richardson (fast), George Lohmann (medium) shot out Australia for 53 on perfect pitch.

1921: Frank Woolley's 95 and 93 only resistance to Australia's speed men Jack Gregory, Ted McDonald.

1930: Australia's record 129 for 6 dec. (Bradman 254) made England's task hopeless.

1934: Hedley Verity's 15 for 104 (14 in one day) swept England to victory for first time since 1899.

1938: Walter Hammond hit 240, best ever by an England captain.

—(London Express Service)

'LITTLE MO' at your SERVICE

Maureen Connolly, reigning Wimbledon champion, lacks the height and reach to help her service; but, with smashing and volleying, this is the phase of her game that has improved most since she first came here last year—thanks to Australian expert Harry Hopman.

Her service, she says, is still "not all it should be." Modestly she adds: "There are lots of better servers than I."

Today the Connolly serve goes under examination to the latest of the series—annotated by FRANK ROSTRON—teaching you tennis the Little Mo way—with her illustration of what many players do wrong.



—and LITTLE MISS WRONG shows the way to be RIGHT on the ball

Maureen illustrates some faults she has noticed among average English tournament players:—

WRONG PICTURE A: Bad preparatory position. Unrelaxed legs, stiff body weight going backward. Ball and arms being held awkwardly through rigid nervous tension. Contrast this with right picture one.

WRONG PICTURE B: Ball being thrown up too far forward and not high enough to use player's maximum height or power. Racket being matched back out of rhythmic arc.

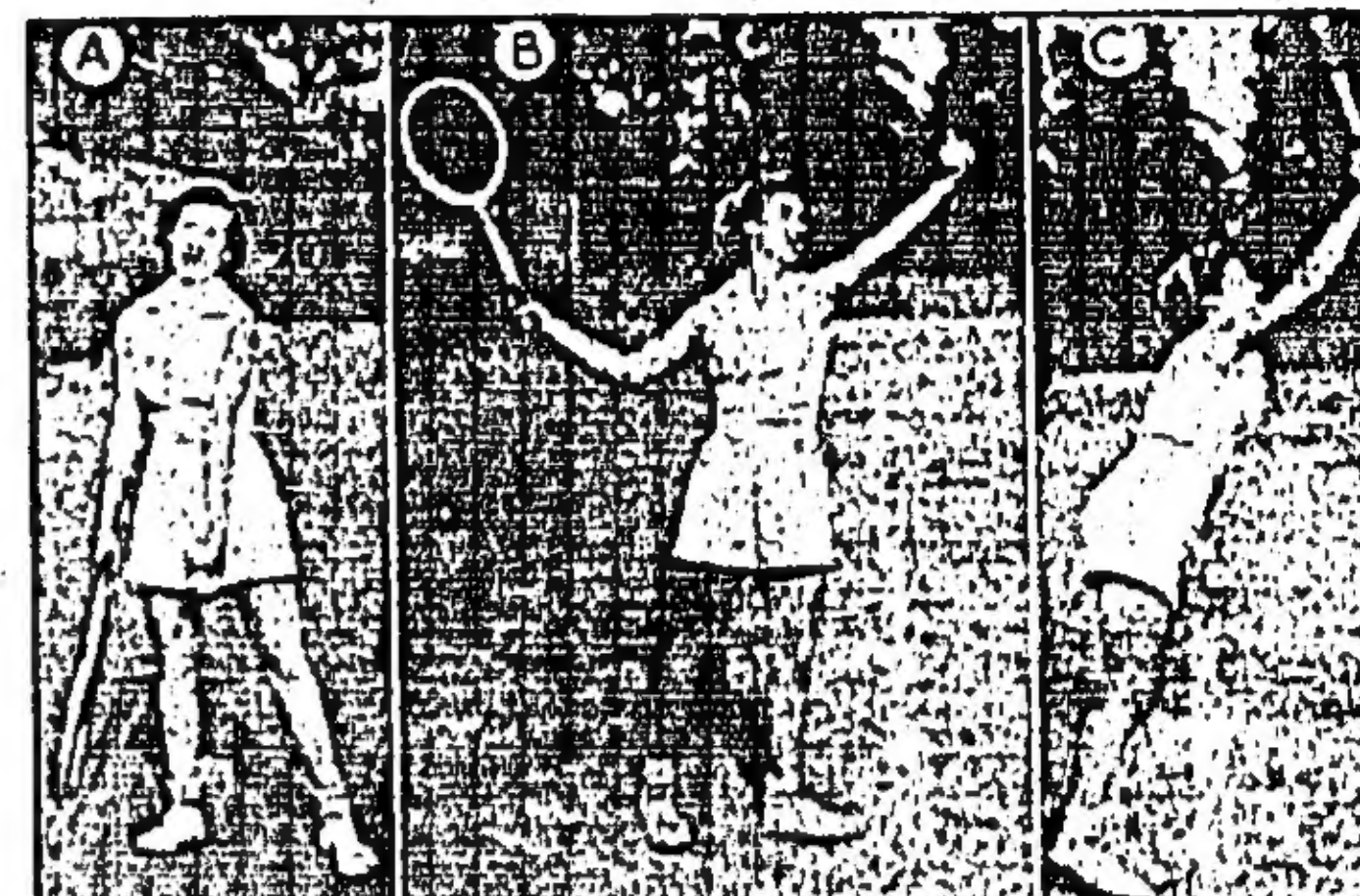
WRONG PICTURE C: Here is the final development of the

first half of the frequent double-faults that blight our tennis. Having thrown the ball too far forward and too low, Maureen has to "stretch" unnaturally forward, get the weight of the body too quickly through, and fall forward, trying to compensate for the ball's lack of height by dragging the racket through late, hit the ball an upwards instead of downwards blow to try to lift it over the net. If it clears the net it will be a gentle loop lacking in pace.

PICTURE ONE: Preparatory position (most important). Weight forward, right leg relaxed. Left foot well behind line to avoid risk

of foot-faulting. Racket poised for rhythmic swing—in Indian club style. Left arm extended to ideal distance for accurate throw up. Ball held firmly between thumb and first two fingers (a second, reserve ball is invisible in Mo's palm). Criticism: Right foot too directly behind left. As ball has to be hit diagonally across court right foot should be two or three inches to right (like "open" stance at golf), making leverage of body easier.

PICTURE TWO: Going down smoothly, in "groove" (perfected by constant practice) to ensure that ball will be thrown straight and to desired height, with regularity for each



serve, and that racket will be raised for its back-swing to synchronise. Criticism: Maureen is slightly unrelaxed, with left knee too stiff, although body weight is transferring to right leg.

PICTURE THREE: Up goes the ball thrown straight and slightly forward, with racket travelling backward as ball is still on upward course.

PICTURE FOUR: Racket head still being taken back. A graphic illustration of developing power. Left arm helping balance but beginning to come down to enable right side to swing through.

PICTURE FIVE: Finish of the back-swing. All set to start racket on its grooved swing upward to meet ball with maximum accuracy and force. Criticism: This time by Maureen. Right elbow a shade far down. You need suppleness and youth to get away with this.

PICTURE SIX: Slam! The ball has just been hit on the down-swing. Note that speed of rackethead causes a blur. Weight of body (which was already transferring in Picture Five) now all on left foot, right side of torso having

ing come through with Maureen's racket arm. On toes of left foot with right leg ready to come over line, setting Mo in position to advance quickly without being foot-faulted.

—(London Express Service)



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Rosewall And Hoad Enter Doubles Semi-Finals

Wimbledon, Surrey, June 30.
Top seeded Australians Ken Rosewall and Lewis Hoad, beaten in their respective singles quarter-finals yesterday, had some consolation today when they entered the semi-finals of the Men's Doubles here.

The young holders of the Australian and French Doubles titles beat the Austrian Davis Cup pair, red-haired Alfred Huber and one-armed Hans Redl by 6-3, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4 in a keenly fought match.

Only Vic Seixas, of the United States, and Mervyn Rose, of Australia, of tomorrow's Men's Singles semi-finals were in action today.

Both had victories in their respective Men's Doubles quarter-final matches. Rose playing 37 games and Seixas 33.

Seixas and Gardner Mulloy (USA) defeated Naresch Kumar and Narendran Nuth (India) by 6-2, 6-1, 10-12, while Rose and Rex Hartwig (Australia) beat Hugh Stewart (USA) and Armando Vieira (Brazil) by 6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5.

Jaroslav Drobný, of Egypt, and Kurt Nielsen, of Denmark, who meet in the other semi-final tomorrow, did not have a game today.

Drobný spent two hours at Wimbledon this afternoon receiving massage treatment for his injured thigh muscle. He left without making a statement regarding his illness.

TSAI THROUGH

Edwin Tsai, of Hongkong, partnered by Mrs. Heather Brower, of Bermuda, reached the fourth round of the Mixed Doubles.

In the third round they beat the Hungarian pair, A. Janco and Mrs. M. Poteril by 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Tsai got back some amazing backhand recoveries and de-

quently served aces while his partner scored with some fine passing shots.

THE RESULTS

Mixed Doubles-Third Round J. Kupperburger and Miss L. van der Westhuizen (South Africa) beat T. Tan (Indonesia) and Miss M. Reeves (South Africa) by 6-4, 6-4.

L. Hoad (Australia) and Miss J. Sampson (USA) walked over M. Maitani (Iran) and Miss B. Knapp (Britain), who were scratched.

Mixed Doubles-Fourth Round L. Hoad (Australia) and Miss J. Sampson (USA) beat J. Woodroffe (South Africa) and Mrs. B. Davidson (USA) by 6-3, 6-4.

Men's Doubles-Quarter-final R. Hartwig and M. Rose (Australia) beat H. Stewart (USA) and A. Vieira (Brazil) by 6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5.

Women's Doubles-Second Round Mrs. E. Erded-Baard and Mrs. Z. Koermel (Hungary) beat Mrs. W. Brewer (Bermuda) and Mrs. M. Cheadle (Britain) by 6-3, 6-0, 7-5.

Women's Doubles-Third Round Miss M. Eyre and Miss V. White (Britain) beat Miss S. Motzner and Miss M. Harrison (Britain) by 6-4, 6-7. —Reuters.

Glamorgan Beat Yorkshire For The First Time In History

London, June 30.

Middlesex retained their place at the head of the table after today's County Cricket Championship series even though they added no points to their total of 86 from their drawn game with Lancashire at Manchester. Glamorgan, who beat Yorkshire for the first time in 32 years, jumped from fourth to second place while Surrey and Sussex were engaged against the universities and fell back to third and fourth places respectively through having no commitments in the Championship.

Gloucestershire, who had no match today, still hold on to fifth position with Hampshire and Leicestershire sharing sixth place.

Hampshire gained four points through their first innings lead in their match against Northamptonshire at Bournemouth which was abandoned due to a flooded pitch. Leicestershire got no points from their drawn match with Warwickshire.

Positions now, with the points of the first six, are: Middlesex 86, Glamorgan 80, Surrey 72, Sussex 68, Gloucestershire 60 and Leicestershire and Hampshire each with 50.

Essex, by beating Kent by 65 runs at Romford, gained their first success in the County Championship, but their victory was earned the hard way. They set Kent to get to get 365 runs and were kept in the field today for four hours and 40 minutes.

A huge crowd at Cardiff saw Glamorgan beat Yorkshire for

the first time since entering the County Championship in 1921 and their eight wickets margin at the end brought a memorable cheer from the Welshmen when the winning hit was obtained.

"AT LONG LAST"

"At long last" was the comment of senior professional Emrys Davies, who has been a member of the Glamorgan side since 1923.

Wilfred Wooler's leadership and Jim McConnon's bowling were the match winners for Glamorgan with the latter completing a fine all-round performance by taking seven wickets for 40.

Nigel Howard's declaration at Lancashire's overnight score of 401 for eight brought no response from Middlesex, who batted solidly until stumps were drawn at four for 35 when they declared formally at 307 for four.

Most of the crowd had gone home after Middlesex reached 114 for one wicket in two and a half hours. Those who stayed saw Harry Sharp reach 100 in just over three and a half hours, and then Bill Edrich hit John Ldin for two successive sixes and went on to make 105.

Warwickshire, with 115 minutes left to make 109 runs to win, were luckily dissuaded by the Leicestershire left-arm fast bowler, Jeffrey Goodwin, who took two wickets with successive balls after only six had been scored. Charles Palmer declared at 357 for eight.

Derbyshire beat Nottinghamshire by seven wickets to climb from 10th to 8th place. Nottinghamshire, forced to follow on 186 runs behind, availed the innings defeat and took three of their opponents' wickets before Derbyshire eventually finished victors.

Derbyshire, needing only 93 to win in a maximum of three hours, did not hurry in their task by lost Charles Elliott, Arnold Frame and Guy Willatt while hitting off the necessary runs.

Sussex drew with Oxford University after rain had held up play for two and a quarter hours.

Surrey beat Cambridge University by 137 runs. After an opening stand of 84, the university never seemed likely to get the 347 runs necessary to win.

THE RESULTS

The following were the results of first class cricket matches which ended today:

At Cardiff: Glamorgan beat Yorkshire by eight wickets. Yorkshire 218 and 90 (McConnon seven for 40). Glamorgan 277 and 41 for two.

At Bournemouth: The match between Hampshire and Northamptonshire was abandoned. The ground was flooded following a thunderstorm. Hampshire 338 and 81 for wickets. Northamptonshire 304.

HKRA SHOOT

The first half-yearly Shoot of the Hongkong Rifle Association was held at Kai Tak Range last Sunday and was well attended, in spite of the extremely hot weather and unfavourable forecast.

Just before firing at 300 yards was about to commence, a heavy downpour of rain held up the shooting for some time. During the whole morning there was intermittent rain and strong sun and the variable light conditions made good scoring rather difficult.

Nevertheless, quite a good number of contestants scored over 90 out of a possible 105 points. At both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman were unable to be present, the prizes were distributed by the Hon. Secretary who congratulated the winners warmly.

THE WINNERS

The following won Cups and Spoons: (b) Class "A"—1, K. Vivian 94 pts, winner of Cup; 2, G. N. Gosano 93 pts, winner of Spoon.

"B"—1, Lt. Elgar 93, winner of Cup; 2, F. L. Graham 90, winner of Spoon.

"C"—1, Lt. McKenzie 86, winner of Cup; 2, M. M. Franco 76, winner of Spoon.

S.R. (a) Class "A"—Capt. Morrow, 89, winner of Cup. "B"—A. D. Mall, 75, winner of Cup; P. Tyrrell, 70, winner of Spoon.

The next practice Shoot will be held on Sunday, July 12 at Kai Tak. "A" Range at the usual time. Firing will be at 200, 300 and 600 yds.

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Danger Ahead, Unless Major Moves Made Towards Convertibility

The key-note of this year's Report by the Bank for International Settlements is that "never before has a worldwide inflation been stopped at so small a cost from the economic and social point of view." It remains to be seen whether this luck can hold.

The BIS itself emphasises that there are "still great difficulties to be overcome," that governmental borrowing from commercial banks is fraught with considerable danger; and that there are very real dangers unless recent achievements are promptly followed up by major moves towards convertibility.

In the next few months the U.S. Government will be borrowing heavily from the commercial banks and will not be helping towards convertibility.

Britain's Gold Reserves

The rise in the gold reserve during May was not so great as in April, \$48m. against \$107m, says the "Financial Times". No particular significance, however, attaches to the fluctuations; and, in fact, if last month's figures—which were unexpectedly good—are taken in with this month's it can be seen that, by and large, the movement is according to expectation.

During the first quarter of this year the average monthly rise in the reserve was \$100m., during the months of April and May this rate has dropped to an average of \$77m. But this fall conceals a favourable change in the underlying dollar balance of trade in visibles and invisibles, from an average of \$40m. a month in the last two months, and is wholly due to the reduction in B.P.U. gold earnings and in American aid. E.P.U. earnings came down from the high average figure of \$71m. a month in the last quarter of 1952 to \$32m. in the first quarter of 1953; in the last two months they have averaged \$10m. American aid, which averaged just over \$30m. both in the last quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year, came down to only \$16m. as an average in April and May.

Of these movements only the fall in American aid was unexpected; and the error has been, as it were, on the right side, because it is due to the lag in actual payment; some aid which might have been received in these last two months will now be received later on.

May's figures do not, therefore, alter the general picture of the sterling area's gold earnings.

PAINFULLY SLOW

There are, however, two points which deserve some further emphasis. First of all the prospective fall in American aid is now better documented. During the American fiscal year, 1952-53, the year which ends at the end of this month—the United Kingdom was allocated just over \$400m.; it looks as though rather less than this will actually be received.

President Eisenhower has proposed that for the next American fiscal year only half as much should be appropriated for defence aid; but since it is expected that about \$100m. will be paid for deliveries under the offshore purchasing programme the actual amount of dollars receivable should be \$300m. There is, of course, always a gap between the allocation of funds and their receipt; but since the gap is fairly constant, dollars coming in from American aid in one form or another during 1953-54 will probably in fact be some \$100m. less than in 1952-53.

Secondly, though the reserves are rising and have been rising for the last eight months, the rate of increase is painfully slow in relation to anything that could remotely be described as an adequate total. On the basis of the last eight months, for example, it is possible to calculate that it would take another twenty months before the reserves reached the level of \$4,000m. Yet the average of the last eight months includes figures for earnings from E.P.U. and for American aid considerably higher than those that can be reasonably forecast for next year. Before the sterling area can be considered secure some means must be found of lifting the reserves permanently to at least twice their present level.

FOR THE SOVIET

Stockholm, June 30.

The Lidingö Yards near Stockholm have delivered the 980 tonne tonnage tonnage cargo motor vessel "Medveden" to the Machineport of Moscow.

The "Medveden" is the last of five 980-ton refrigerated cargo motor ships built by the Lidingö yards for the Soviet Union.

It intends to take at least a year before helping the sterling area-OEEC convertibility drive the post-Corona Common-wealth conference in London was overshadowed by that prospect. Considering the strength of the protectionist (not to say isolationist) forces in the U.S., the BIS "must be regarded as in-adequate hindrance to a healthy flow of trade—and a high tariff is in itself a permanent import restriction."

With the Tariff Commission being enlarged to give it a Republican majority, with the invoking of the protectionist Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, with the shelving for at least a year of any intention to grant any tariff concessions under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and with a need for Congressional light coming next year, there is obviously some permanence in the U.S. tariff and in the administrative procedures which are often worse trade barriers than the tariff itself.

If the BIS is right, there is an obvious prospect of unhealthiness in world trade, which might react on the U.S. economy. Since the economy dominates world trade, there is inter-action. The U.S. cannot have assured prosperity unless world trade is healthy, and world trade cannot be healthy unless the U.S. is prosperous.

TO BE SEEN

Considering such things as France's parlous economic situation, and the inadequate reflux of British reserves while the U.S. has been booming, it remains to be seen how such countries will fare if the U.S. has anything less than boom. Even a successful braking of the U.S. economy—down from 75 to 60 miles an hour without any appreciable jolt—might still not be good enough for them. As during the past several months, markets seem likely to remain precarious until the U.S. prospect becomes much clearer.

No doubt, if there were a slump or even a serious setback the U.S. would reverse many of its present policies; monetary policy probably; commercial and tariff policy very doubtful (protectionism might be aggravated by a slump); attitude to the price of gold conceivably. But all this begs the question of how to avoid a slump or serious setback. Incidentally, the BIS does not come out for a higher price of gold. In contradiction of some other students, it calculates that in December 1952 the net gold and foreign exchange holdings of countries other than the United States represented about the same proportion of the value of their annual imports—some 30 per cent—as they had done in 1913 and 1928.

But, it adds, there are grounds for thinking that the ratio in 1928 was too low and that in any case the relative amount of reserves desirable at present is probably greater than that required in the 1920s and 1930s.

ANXIOUS DEBATE

So it reports that there is an anxious debate whether the existing reserves are adequate, and it says that "the resources necessary to provide a firm basis for the new order must be made available in one way or another, i.e. by the formation and maintenance of adequate reserves."

But it does not specify a higher gold price as one of the ways of doing this. It thinks that it should be done through the action of already established international organisations, or through the creation of specially constituted national convertibility funds.

As the BIS has for years been preaching the need for flexible interest rates, it naturally welcomes the conversion of so many countries to its creed, albeit the conversion in some cases is belated.

The view that Washington's money policy "has been outstandingly successful" will not necessarily be shared by some of the present sufferers from the

policy in New York, including those concerned with the extension to some finance companies and industrial companies as well as public utilities which have had to postpone or shelve their projects for raising more money.

RUSSIA PRAISED

Nor will everybody wholly endorse the BIS's favourable account of its two earliest converts, Belgium and Italy.

Even for Western Germany, where it reports that a flexible credit policy has created "an abundant flow of genuine domestic savings" which have enabled the undertaking of a large volume of investment, the BIS complains that savings are still channelled to a dangerous extent via the banking system, as there has been considerable delay in re-establishing wide and effective capital markets.

Its white-headed boys are Holland and, believe it or not, Soviet Russia which the BIS felicitates on having "completely discarded the idea of having recourse to inflationary credit expansion."

Says the BIS: "It must be recorded as an event of considerable importance that in the years 1951-52 the United States, Canada and the countries of Western Europe succeeded not only in reversing the inflationary rise in prices but also in improving the basic relationships between wholesale and retail prices, wages and the cost of living, etc., notwithstanding an increase in their aggregate armaments expenditure from \$20 milliard in 1949-50 and \$70 milliard in 1952-53."

It must indeed. But it must also be asked whether the experience may not prove to be too good to continue true, now that any slack is no longer to be taken up by that spectacular expansion of arms spending.—Reuter.

Singapore Stock Exchange

Singapore, June 30.

The Singapore share market at one stage last week did look as though interest was being revived, but this soon petered out and the market fell back into a listless condition, said the Straits Times financial correspondent making his regular survey.

The volume of business transacted in all sections was small, most of it again being in the industrial section.

Tin continued to fall and at M\$3407 per picul (100 catties) is the lowest point reached for more than three years. Rubber also recorded a loss on the week.

These declines in prices, the writer said, have been caused by ordinary supply and demand positions. He said the prospects of a real peace in Korea have not affected the prices for both rubber and tin, and other political factors too have exercised no influence on the declines.

As the production of both tin and rubber now appears to exceed consumption, the correspondent believes it is more than likely that further declines in prices will occur.

The rubber brokers, Lewis and Peat, said, however, that prices in the rubber market during the week fluctuated through a very narrow range and no noticeable trend had developed.

Moderate demand from the continent (Europe) and Japan for low grades continued, but that was in itself insufficient to cause any advance in price for the commodity, the report said.

The Malayan production of rubber in the month of May was 47,720 tons and stocks at the end of last month were 108,204 tons, some 0,478 tons higher than at the end of April.

In the Federation of Malaya, production for the first five months of the year was 233,753 tons, compared with 230,810 tons in the corresponding period of 1952.—United Press.

Rich New Coal Seams Found In Lancashire

Manchester, June 30.

Aggreft Colliery, Pendlebury, which closed more than 20 years ago, is to be reopened by the North-West Divisional Coal Board to work newly-discovered rich coal seams under the Prestwich area.

Preliminary estimates are that the new seams can provide more than 1,000,000 tons of coal a year. To get to them, new roads, about three miles long will have to be made and more than a million pounds will be required to bring the colliery into action again.

For months, test borings were sunk in the Prestwich and Heaton Park areas. They went down hundreds of feet and samples were brought to the surface for study by geological experts. Bore holes indicate coal seams six to ten feet thick, far better than most of the thin seams in the Lancashire coalfield, and the new field will provide a welcome boost to coal resources in the county.

Objective Can Be Attained

Convertibility of the pound sterling on current account is an attainable objective for 1954 and thereafter, provided the US is willing to co-operate wholeheartedly to bring this about, according to a leading article in the New York Journal of Commerce.

"The forthcoming Bermuda conference scheduled to open shortly will make clear whether the United States is willing to do what is needed to bring about this desirable end," it said.

On the long step towards restoring the convertibility of sterling would be the extension of the Trade Agreements Act already approved by the House. Another step towards lasting convertibility was the tax relief from which the 1953/54 budget presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr Butler, to Parliament earlier in the spring, the newspaper said.

"A return to convertibility at this time would not be prudent however unless it were accompanied by a substantial safeguard to ensure the ability of the sterling area to pass through temporary periods when the balance of payments will be unfavourable without being forced now to impose exchange restrictions. This would be all the more needed if a recession occurred in the United States."

DOLLAR CREDIT

One such safeguard would be the provision of a large dollar credit to protect convertibility. This dollar credit would be provided by the International Monetary Fund by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, by the Federal Reserve banks or by the United States Government directly or through one of its agencies.

"A second safeguard that the British may be expected to ask is that sterling area exports to the United States be protected for a period of years. This protection can take two forms. First, it could consist of price agreements setting a minimum and perhaps maximum prices for the chief commodities exported by sterling to dollar countries. Secondly, the British have indicated they hope that the US Government's stockpiling programme can be used to assure minimum purchases by the United States of these commodities for a period of years."

The objective of convertibility of sterling "cannot be attained cheaply or easily," the publication said, adding "the American people and Congress must decide whether this objective is worth the cost involved."—Reuter.

Committee To Study Cotton

London, June 30.

A committee of experts, to study the cotton market and various issues connected with the cotton trade, has been set up by the Pakistan Government, a message in the Financial Times stated.

"The committee will make recommendations on questions such as the reintroduction of hedge contract, exercise of State control on the trade storage facilities, insurance, financing facilities to growers, and financial and relaxation of duties," the paper's Karachi correspondent added.—Reuter.

Gilt-Edge Share Market Decline Was Overdue

(By Sydney S. Gampell, Reuter's Financial Editor)

The only real puzzle about the supposedly puzzling break in the London gilt-edged market on June 19 is why it did not happen earlier. It was almost certainly overdue.

All this year the London market had been rising while the New York one had been falling—and though exchange control is supposed to insulate the London market it in fact does nothing of the sort.

After a discreet interval—as in this case—London nearly always follows the major New York trend. That used to happen even during the war and the early post-war years, when exchange control really did insulate the London market. At present, London cannot "go it alone," in defiance of the New York trend, without endangering the dollar reserves.

The previous rise in London had depended on a great expansion of the money supply which itself held dangers for Britain's export competitiveness and so for her reserves.

Typifying an over-bought position, the decline was touched off by the British Government's £100 million loan of June 18 which was the mildest possible of funding operations.

Since the loan was not suitable for most other types of investors, that part of it which was genuinely issued was taken up by the banks, and reduced their liquidity. (The rest was only nominally taken up by the Government Department, the "public stage," who will peddle it out over a period.)

But it was a ill-considered operation, a technical preparation if the Government decided to tighten money later, rather than an actual tightening of money now. It is significant of a weak technical position that so trifling an official move found the market so vulnerable.

WEAK ARGUMENT

Market gossip on the break was that this Government loan had tightened bank money a little and that another one would tighten it a lot.

In itself this is a weak argument, since there is nothing to indicate another Government loan in the immediate future. But it may signify that the market realises the weakness of some of its previous bull arguments.

Rarely have the bulls so blatantly tried to have it both ways. On the rise, it was being seriously suggested in London that light money in the U.S. imposed for the sake of dollar, would be reversed at the first hint of any setback and so would allow Britain to lower the bank rate and to soften money; or, alternatively, that it would cause a U.S. recession from which Britain could and would insulate herself by lowering bank rate and easing money!

U.S. VERSION

Bulls of Wall Street had their own variant of trying to have it both ways. Their line was that Congress would be lenient about taxes, and that the Federal Reserve would ease money to help business and the market. The first half is probable; the Congressional action on the budget deficit seems only too likely to enlarge it. But this is incompatible with the second half. If Congress does less than its duty, the money managers

will feel called upon to do all the more of theirs. European economists are convincing themselves that the right U.S. policy at present would be a Daltonian relation—a budget deficit of \$10 or \$15 billion and a correspondingly soft money policy. In present conditions, Washington's present money managers would not be found dead doing it.

Another London bull argument was that the budget implosion of some softening of money; that the budget's tax reliefs had done only part of the refutation that the Chancellor regarded as needed, and that the other part would be done by lowering bank rate and softening money.

FOUND OUT

This was contrary to what the Chancellor said. The nub of his budget speech was that, if conditions remained unchanged, they would require a continuation of the existing money policy, without either hardening or softening.

It was also contrary to common sense. If the Chancellor had more reflection to do, both politics and economics would incline him to do it in the budget rather than in the money market. There are a lot more votes in tax cuts than in lower bank rate.

The Chancellor's twin economic objectives were to stimulate investment for productive efficiency while encouraging economy in inventories. The way to do that is to combine budgetary incentives for the investment with a tightening of money for the inventories. All told, it looks as if the London market has been found out—none too soon—in a phoney rise which was becoming dangerous.—Reuter.

Harvest Outlook

Madrid, June 30.

Government officials have voiced alarm over the grim prospects for the 1953 harvest. All told, it looks as if the London market has been found out—none too soon—in a phoney rise which was becoming dangerous.—Reuter.

Copious rainfall produced bumper wheat and feed crops during the past two years. Rainfall, however, failed to materialise this year, and even the Government is admitting that the outlook is sombre.

Agricultural officials have so far declined to comment on estimated harvest figures for 1953. Farmers and reports reaching Madrid from the provinces bluntly predict that the 1953 wheat harvest, despite good crops in the south-eastern part of the peninsula, will not reach 35,000,000 quintals. The 1952 harvest for wheat was 48,000,000 quintals.—United Press.



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"LA MARSEILLAISE"	17 July	2-4 Aug.	Yokohama
"VIRIAT"	17 July	9-10 Aug.	Yokohama
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due Marseilles	Via
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	23 July	23 Aug.	Manila
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	4 August	27 Aug.	Manila
"VIRIAT"	22 August	14 Sept.	Manila

FREIGHT SERVICE			
Outwards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"SILVERSANDAL"	Europe—Sailed	6-7 July	Japan
"MEKONG"	Hamburg—Sailed	23-24 July	Japan
Homewards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1953.

Business is brisk at the palace where Sir Winston was born

Woodstock (Oxfordshire). **B**USINESS is brisk at Blenheim Palace, home of the 10th Duke of Marlborough at Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

Visitors crowd in at the rate of nearly 2,000 a day—in cars and buses, on bicycles and on foot.

Every visitor pays 2s. 6d. (children 1s. 6d.). On Mondays the price goes up to 5s. And last year 150,000 people paid to view the palace.

Brass bedstead

One room that everyone wants to see is the place where Sir Winston Churchill was born. His father was the brother of the eighth Duke.

It is a small room for a palace, on the ground floor and furnished in Victorian style with a brass bedstead. But the furniture is not the same as when Winston was born there.

"The family were not to know what a distinguished son had arrived," said Mr. John Golden, the Palace Administrator. "But as far as possible the original relics have been brought back to the room."

Three red curls

Among the relics are three red curls cut from young Winston's head when he was five years old and a baby vest—both presented by Lady Churchill. There is a copy of the notice offering £25 reward for Churchill dead or alive after he escaped as a prisoner in the South African War, and some of his paintings.

It was in the gardens of the Palace that Sir Winston proposed to Clementine, the daughter of Sir Henry Montagu Hoizer. The grounds are as fascinating as the Palace. The lake, covering 160 acres, was introduced by the famous landscape gardener, Lancelot

BLenheim PALACE

All About One Of The Stately Homes

by **VIVIEN BATCHELOR**



Mr John Golden locks the main doors, which are fitted with locks copied from one on the gates of Warsaw.

"Capability" Brown in 1764. He dammed the stream which runs under the bridge built 50 years earlier by John Vanbrugh, architect of the Palace. The bridge originally contained 16 rooms, but most of these are now under water.

In the Palace 11 rooms and the chapel are on view to the

public. Eleven guides tell visitors about the treasures. Most striking rooms are the entrance hall and the long library, used as a ballroom. In the hall, which is 67 feet high, Mr. A. Selby, one of the guides, tells the story of the ceiling. This was painted by Sir James Thornhill, who decorated the Painted Hall at Greenwich Palace. It took him 8½ years to complete, and he was paid 25s. a yard. After that he was sacked by Sarah, the first Duchess, for being too expensive.

The main door is locked by an ingenious lock copied from one on the gates of Warsaw.

Fine organ

The Long Library, 183 feet long, has 10,000 books. "And every book is removed for cleaning and polishing every year," says Mr. Guy de Rohan, the guide in the library.

At one end of the library is a statue of Queen Anne, who gave the land and £240,000 for Blenheim to the first Duke of Marlborough. At the other end is one of the finest pipe organs in the world. The pipes are made of tin which gleams like silver and never needs cleaning. It was installed by Lillan, the second wife of the eighth Duke, in 1691. Sir Arthur Sullivan was the first to play on it.

The Blenheim tapestries were woven in Brussels by Judocus Du Vos and show the

military triumphs of the first Duke, of Marlborough. They are so correct in detail that students from Sandhurst go to Blenheim to study the battle formations.

Although Blenheim was a gift to the Marlborough family from Queen Anne, they still pay a token rent to the Crown. Every year a miniature flag—a copy of the Blenheim Standard—is sent to Windsor on August 13, the date of the Battle of Blenheim. This miniature is specially made and costs £3.

Flag borrowed

It is said that failure to send the flag would mean returning the estate to the Queen. But no Marlborough has failed to send one. The standard on show at Blenheim has been borrowed from Windsor for the benefit of visitors.

Baby relics seem to fascinate the Marlborough family. As well as Sir Winston's curls, the present Duke's silver bath and elaborate cradle are on show—completed by a model of the Duke himself as a baby.



Visitors walk through the library at Blenheim, examining bookcases and other objects. At the far end can be seen the organ.



In the room where Sir Winston Churchill was born. It is a small room for a palace. Visitors pat the counterpane.

UN COMMAND IGNORES PROPAGANDA BLAST

Tokyo, June 30. The UN Command ignored a Communist propaganda blast at its truce offer today amid increasing indications of South Korean dissatisfaction with the American mission attempting to swing President Syngman Rhee behind an armistice.

Neither Gen. Mark Clark's headquarters in Tokyo nor the armistice delegates at Munsan would comment on a Pyongyang radio broadcast that attacked as "insincere" Gen. Clark's call for an immediate truce without President Rhee's support. The United Nations does not consider the Pyongyang radio an official rejection of Gen. Clark's note handed to Red liaison officers at Panmunjom on Monday.

Peking Radio, closer to the Red high command than the Korean station, still has not commented on the UN proposal. With the United States and South Korea apparently deadlocked on the terms of a "little truce" that would mean Mr. Rhee's acceptance of the armistice awaiting signature at Panmunjom, some South Korean quarters turned cool toward the mission headed by United States assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Robertson.

In many high places in Seoul, there were "hints" and "suggestions" that Mr. Robertson has not been given sufficient authority or freedom of action by President Eisenhower.—United Press.

'What's His Line?' Solution
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Radio Hongkong

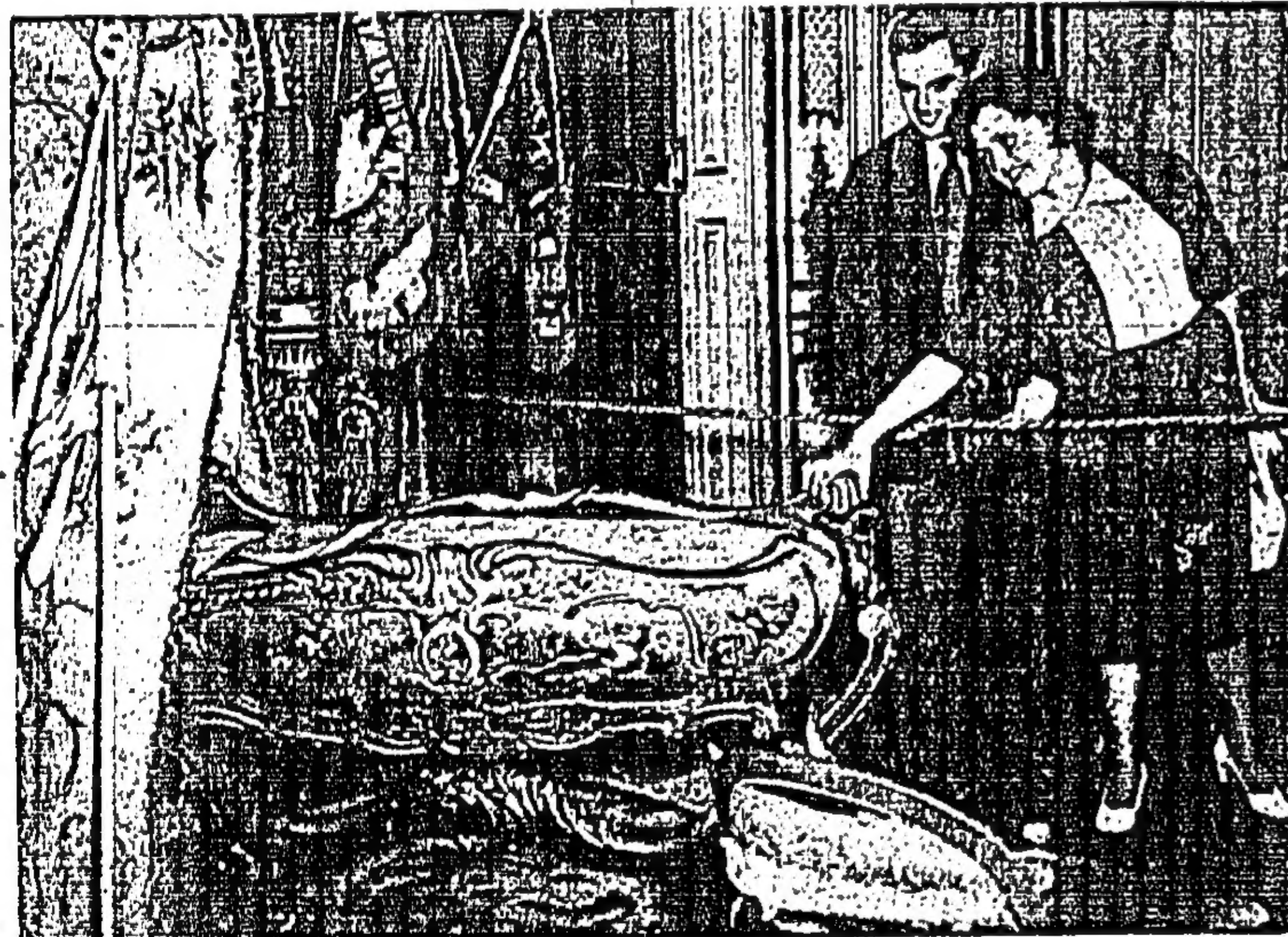
H.K.T. 1.30 Afternoon Concert: 2, Variety Bandbox (BBC); 3.30, Make a Wish (Hugh Martin); Selections by the Stars of the original Broadway Production: 5.15, Classics in Jazz—Small Combo; 6.45, Celine Dion and his Orchestra; 8.15, Season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts (BBC); 9.30, Symphony Orchestra, conducted by John Hollingsworth; 10.15, Swing and Sweet: 11.30, "Peter and the Wolf," Op. 67 (Prokofiev); 11.45, Musical Hall for Children; 12.15, Nicolai Malko conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra; Narrator: Frank Pugh; 1.15, Time Signal and Programme Summary; 2.00, Echoes of the Theatre—Popular Selections; 3.30, The International Musical Festival held at Llandudno, North Wales in July 1952; 7, Lucky Dip—Variety Requests presented by Margaret (Gould); 8, Weather Report; 8.15, Time Signal; World News and News Talk (London Relay); 9.15, Del Van Der Linde and his Metropolitan Orchestra; 9.30, Dominion Day Programme—C.B.C. Montreal Orchestra (CBC); 9.45, Farewell Concert by Michael Robinson (Piano) and Norman Denyer (Tenor), With Piano Accompaniment by Moya Fie (Concert Hall); 10.30, Wednesday Theatre—The most famous tale of "The Death of Ivanhoe" by Sir Thomas Malory, Knight (BBC); Adapted and produced by Douglas Cleveland; 11.00, One Night Stand—Percy Faith and his Orchestra; 10.50, Weather Report; 11, Radio Margaret (London Relay); 11.15, Goodnight Music; God Save the Queen; 11.30, Closes Down.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith

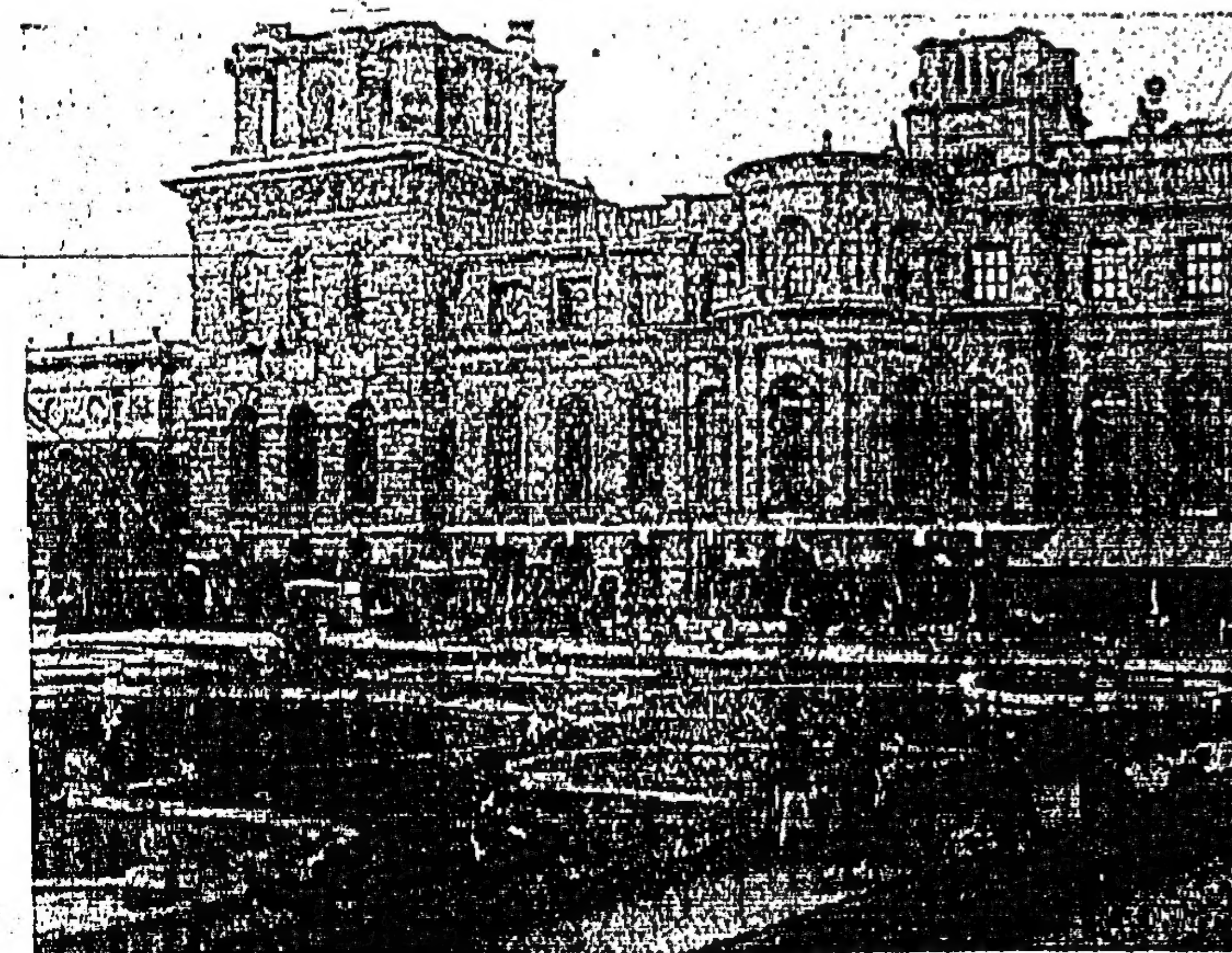


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Miss W. Zimmer, from Petersfield, Hants, stretches out to rock the cradle which was used for the present Duke of Marlborough. With her is Mr O. Whitney, from Oxford.



The ornamental ponds and gardens of the palace.

Archie In Defence

John Clarke's Casebook

FOR the best part of the half-hour that follows midnight, the policeman had watched Archie and Alfred fiddling with the door-handles of cars parked in side-streets around a West End hotel where a big dance was being held.

Archie, a small, dishevelled, explosive man, seemed to be leader of the expedition. Alfred, taller and ten years younger, tagged after him, an unenthusiastic accomplice in the enterprise, who already was beginning to wish he had never met Archie in the public-house round the corner.

When Archie was busy with the door-handle of one car, the policeman came from his hiding: "What you doing with that car?" he asked.

"Oh, evening, officer," Archie said, composedly. "It's matter of fact, some friends of ours kindly offered us a lift home. They ain't turned up yet, so we was seeing it."

JUST WALKING

SPEECH suddenly died on him, for at that moment an

elegant young couple in evening dress appeared, unlocked the car, got into it, and drove away. "Your friends seem to have..."

"Dunno what you're talking about," said Archie. "Me and me mate was just walking along here..."

Next morning, at Bow Street, Archie and Alfred both pleaded not guilty to being suspected persons loitering with intent to steal from parked cars, and the policeman told his story on oath to Sir Laurence Dunne, the chief magistrate.

"What is your trade?" asked the learned clerk.

"Chief or allied," said Archie smartly. "Last employed Eastbourne temporary selling newspapers which I was pursuing when this officer come up. I'd been in the pub and I was probably partly under the influence with my friend there."

"I observed quite a number of vehicles about last night," Archie went on, "but not being a rogue and vagabond under the Act of eighteen-whatever it is, I naturally didn't touch no handles. Mind you, they booked me on this charge before I done six weeks in Brixton for it. Think it's time they altered that Act."

He stood down, and Sir Laurence invited Alfred to

speak. But Alfred slowly shook his head, wincing at the pain the gentle movement caused, and said: "I was drunk, don't remember anything."

SOZZLED

THE case was found proved, and Sir Laurence was told that against Archie there were six previous convictions, against Alfred none. Alfred indeed, had been on his way from a job in Southend to his home in the West country, when he had met Archie and fallen under the spell of the little man's loquacity.

Archie was remanded for an earlier conviction under the Vagrancy Act to be proved against him, so that he might be sent to Sessions for sentence as a rogue and vagabond.

The Chief Magistrate turned to Alfred. "You got yourself into trouble through drink and bad company," he said. "I shall assume you got yourself stupidly sozzled. I shall discharge you conditionally. Have you enough money to get you home, or did it all go on beer?"

"Got four pound ten," said Alfred.

"It was enough; it was more, indeed, than many leave London with after a visit. But what the num would have been had Alfred not met Archie, we were not told."